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THE

VERMONT GAZETTE

OR

FREEMEN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY October 2, 1783. (No. 18.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

From the Maryland Gazette of Sept. 5.

Copy of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton to the President of Congress,

New-York, August 17th, 1783.

SIR,

THE June Packet lately arrived, has brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place; be pleased Sir, to inform Congress of this prnof of the perseverance of the court of Great Britain, in the pacific system expressed by the provisional articles, and that I shall lose no time, as far as depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands.

But notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased.

My correspondence with General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Mr. Livingston (your late secretary for foreign affairs) early suggested the impediments, tending to retard this service. A letter to Mr. Livingston of the 6th of April, two more to General Washington of the 12th of May and 10th of June, with several to Governor Clinton, stating many hostile proceedings within the sphere of his authority, are those to which I refer, copies of some of these letters I inclose, though I am doubtless to presume, the Congress to be informed of all transactions material to the general direction of their affairs.

The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, encreased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatned destruction, but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety both of their property and of their lives depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be compleated. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favors the committees in the sovereignty they assume and are actually exercising. I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily Gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the articles of peace, but of barbarous menaces from committees formed in various towns, cities, and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I shall shew an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honor and interest of the nation I serve, to leave any of the loyalists that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform, by abating the fears they will thereby diminish the number of the emigrants: But should these fears continue and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold my self acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders and the consequences which may result therefrom; I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the treaty, and in the punctual performance of which, the King and his Ministers have expressed such confidence.

I am Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient, and
Most humble servant
GUY CARLETON.

His Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esq;

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

An ADDRESS to the citizens of America, shewing the necessity of encouraging a general circulation of Newspapers, among all classes and denominations of people.

WITHOUT knowledge among the people, liberty and public happiness cannot exist long in any country; and this necessary knowledge cannot be obtained in any other way than by a general circulation of publick papers. These are the channel for all political information, by which we learn what laws are made, what our rulers are doing, what events are takeing place in our country, or among other nations; also, what is to be bought or sold; matters of curiosity, speculations for amusement and instruction; in short public papers are the political eyes and the civil light of the people; without which they will grope in darkness, and be a prey to tyrants. Ignorance is the dark door at which tyranny enters. Another vast advantage which arises from the general circulation of public papers, the novelties they contain excite children and youth to them, whereby they are perfected in the art of reading, and at the same time gain useful knowledge. But this source of instruction is so fertile with publick advantages and private benefits, that they cannot be numbered. And all the vast and durable benefits may be had very easily and cheap indeed; as one paper may answer for two families (who live near together) the expence may thereby be rendered so very small that poverty itself will not be excluded the privilege. Therefore, if any remain ignorant, and neglect this cheap information, they ought to consider that they are preparing themselves and training up their children, in that path of ignorance which leads to slavery!. The important subject now in contemplation is urged at this time, because many are apt to conceive that, as the war is over, they shall have no interesting concern in public affairs, and therefore to save expence will neglect to read the public papers; the people of all nations are in this matter "penny wise and pound foolish."

It ought forever to be remembered, that ignorance pays more for folly, than knowledge gives for wisdom; and that tyranny taxes more for chains than liberty demands for all the blessings of freedom. How astonishing then must the conduct of a people be, who have spent their dearest blood and treasure to purchase the inestimable jewel of liberty, if they should neglect the preservation of it, or their heirs should sacrifice to ignorance the sacred inheritance.

Let us then arouse to enquiry and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge; attend to the conduct of all the servants of the public, and be inquisitive to know of them the state of our nation and the reasons for all public measures; comparing their information with the state of matters exhibited in the public papers: Thus may we be wise, free and happy. But if to save a few shillings, or a little time in the procuring and reading public papers, and should we neglect them, ignorance will gradually overspread this now enlightened country, and tyranny may advance as knowledge decays, untill darkness and slavery wrap this glorious land in all the horrors of despotic sway.

CONSIDERATION.

CUYLER GANSEVOORT & Co.

Have to dispose of at their Store in ALBANY, by wholesale only,

BEST German Steel, Bar Iron, Madeira and other Wines, Jamaica Spirit, West India Rum, Rock and packing salt, best Holland Gin in cases and five gallon kegs, Window Glass, also,

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

LONDON, June 5.

Extract of a letter from Para, near Constantinople, dated May 24.

" Nothing is talked of here but an unavoidable and approaching war. Preparations by sea and land are carried on with redoubled activity, and considerable corps of troops are daily marching from Asia into Europe. Our fleet will consist of seventy ships of war; 150 galleons have been fitted out as transports, to carry, in case of need, both troops and ammunition towards the Black Sea. They continue beating up at Smyrna and Saloniea, &c.

" The 9th inst. we had the pleasure to see a body of Ottoman troops in the European dress. It seems that the Captain Pacha's intention is to introduce a total reform in our armies. A Prussian officer, who has the reputation of being one of the best engineers of the age, has caused two new and very strong batteries to be erected in the chops of the Black Sea; they have met with general approbation, but especially from the Captain Pacha, and his Vice Admiral Hassen Bey."

A few days ago Count d'Adhemar, the French Ambassador, notified a proposal to the British Ministry on the part of his court, in conjunction with other European powers, mutually to abolish exclusive trade, and to leave it reciprocally open to every nation. In consequence of this extraordinary proposal, a courier was dispatched to Petersburgh, ministry have declined returning an answer, or in any manner discussing the subject, until the sentiments of the Czarina shall be known.

We are informed from very respectable authority, that the last difference between the negociating parties at Paris for signing the definitive treaty, was from a refusal on the part of Britain to cede away Gibraltar. Both the Spaniards and Dutch peremptorily insist upon its being given to Spain for a very valuable consideration; and it is the opinion of many well informed political men here, that it is the intention of the British cabinet to give it up.

Congress are in treaty with the Court of France for a very considerable loan, the interest of which is proposed to be paid either in merchandize or money, at the option of the States.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Scotland, dated May 10.

" Many applications of this kind (letter of introduction) may be expected unless the late throwing out of the American intercourse bill for three months indicates a resolution of renewing the American war which God forbid.

" If the loyalists on whom pensions are now settled by government, should be suffered to remain in your country, it may be attended with the worst consequences."

Every preparation is making for the speedy evacuation of New-York, the heavy ordnance from Fort George being already embarked, and shipping are taken up in this city, to assist in carrying off the garrison and stores.

Baron de Beelen of Bertholff, with his suite, came passengers in the ship General Washington, commanded by Joshua Barney, Esq. He comes from Brussels, and will it is conjectured be constituted Ambassador from the Imperial Court.

When Captain Barney left Europe the definitive treaty was not signed, which was upwards of a fortnight after the prorogation of the British parliament. The greatest obstacle to that event it is said, is a disagreement between the commissioners respecting some commercial propositions. Hostilities it is said have actually commenced between the Russians and Turks, and that alliances are forming by the several powers in Europe to support the contending parties.

Treaties of Commerce with America, we hear, are signed by the courts of Portugal and Denmark.

His Britannic Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Wednesday, July 16, 1783.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The advanced season of the year requires some remission from your long and laborious attention to the public service—the exigencies of that service may oblige me to call you together again at an early period; and I persuade myself, from my uniform experience of your affection to me, and your zeal for the public good, that you will cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience for the advantage of your country.

The consideration of the affairs in the East Indies will require to be resumed as early as possible, and to be pursued with a serious and unremitting attention.

I expected to have had the satisfaction of acquainting you before the end of the sessions, that the terms of pacification were definitively settled: But the complicated state of the business in discussion has unavoidable protracted the negociations. I have however every reason to believe, from the disposition shown by the several powers concerned, that they are perfectly well inclined to such a conclusion as may procure the blessings of peace so much and so equally to be desired by all parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public service; my arrangements towards a seperate establishment for the Prince of Wales, and for enabling me, without any new burthen on my people, to discharge the debt which remained on my civil list.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you an attention towards promoting among my people in your several counties, that spirit of order, regularity and industry which is the true source of revenue and power in this nation, & without which, all regulations for the improvement of the one, or the encrease of the other, will have no effect.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of New Jersey, to his friend in this town, dated August 26, 1783.

" Where will Congress establish their residence? Is a question much agitated. It is a question of great importance, no less to the United States in general, than to the particular State which may obtain this honor.

" It seems the general voice of the people that large cities are to be avoided; for this opinion a variety of reasons are assigned, too obvious to need an enumeration. A small State nearly central, ought to be preferred to an opulent State, either northward or southward, which might hazard a competition of interests, on this account New-Jersey has many voices.

" Whatever disadvantages may hereafter mingle themselves with the emoluments attending the permanent residence of Congress, it is not to be doubted that the real estates in the vicinity & even througout the State, will instantaneously receive a great additional value.

" For this reason I submit to your consideration a proposal entirely new, & which cannot fail to be acceptable to your State as you are largely interested in the public credit, and can entertain little or no hopes of seeing Congress established on your island, however delightful and commodious that situation might be. By the treaty of peace, and by the cessions of the claims of some States made and to be made, The United States are and will be in possession of an immense extent of territory, lying southward of the Lakes, eastward of the Missisippi and westward of the Alleghany mountains. The healthfulness of the climate, the goodness of the soil, and the easy terms on which it may be obtained, will all contribute to promote as rapid a settlement (considering the emigrations to be expected from Europe) as can be met with in the history of mankind.

" A late calculator in a Boston paper scruples not to assert, that these lands at about six pence sterling per acre would extinguish the whole of our national debt. On the supposition, therefore, that Congress should establish their residence (suppose for a term only of thirteen years) at some of those commodious and growing settlements, as Detroit, Louisville, Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, Sandusky, &c. &c. what an amazing value would be added to that important territory! How inconceivably would it accelerate the rapidity of its settlement and population! Least, at first view, you should sneer at the proposal, or condemn it at once as chimerical, I pray you, Sir, to consider the subject for a moment in a serious light. Is not the establishment of a national credit an object of the first magnitude? Ought any practicable means to obtain it (in consistence with our liberties) to be left unattempted? But you will ask, have Congress monies to expend for buildings, &c? I answer, perhaps one quarter of the lands in the compass of twenty miles square, fixed on for the residence of Congress (whereby they would be amazingly appreciated) whereby they would be amazingly appreciated) would be amply sufficient to erect buildings suitable for the reception of a republican Court. But you will in fine demand a security against the incursions of savages, insurrections, &c. To this I answer Cong-

greſs may there aſſume a plenary juriſdiction, or model their government on the moſt perfect plan of modern refinement: And lands in their vicinity, being allotted to thoſe brave officers and men who have ſerved through the late glorious war, in lieu of their certificates, they would plant themſelves around their patrons, as an impregnable bulwark againſt the natives---and Congreſs would be as ſafe as they ever were in the city of Philadelphia."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

Laſt week arrived in town from Philadelphia, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Stuart, third daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, accompanied by her conſort the Baron de Poelnitz, a perſonage of great diſtinction in the kingdom of Poland.

It is with ſincere regret we mention that an epidemical ſickneſs prevails at Baltimore, and has reached the city of Philadelphia, where it has already proved fatal to great numbers, and eſpecially to Samuel Inglis, Eſq; a moſt amiable and reſpectable citizen. The life of Capt. Barney, the much eſteemed commander of the ſhip General Waſhington lately arrived there from Europe, is deſpaired of.

We are juſt now informed, that the Stages are ſtopped proceeding from Philidelphia to Baltimore, on account of the peſtilential diſorder which rages at at both thoſe capital places.

Laſt Monday morning ſailed for England the ſhip Succeſs and Lady Amherſt; alſo for Nova Scotia, a fleet of veſſels, which, with thoſe embarked in three others not yet ſailed, will have carried off eight thouſand ſouls and large ſums in caſh and dry goods.

The Sloop Betſey, Capt. Watſon, from Philadelphia, lying at the Albany Pier, was robbed laſt Saturday night by ſeven armed men, of caſh to the amount of more than two hundred dollars.

The ſame night an attempt was made on a brig in the harbour; but the villain being diſcovered, fled, and in his flight was knocked down by a centinel, and committed to the Main Guard.

ALBANY, September 29.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in New York dated September 3, 1783.

"It is whiſpered about Head-Quarters, that, notwithſtanding what Gen. Carleton has wrote in his letter to the Preſident of Congreſs, the evacuation of this city will not take place untill the Definitive Treaty arrives.

"Robberies are ſo frequent, that it is unſafe to walk the ſtreets in the night, or be in a crowd in the day."

Several attempts, we are informed, have been lately made by ſome of the malignant villains to ſet fire to the city of New-York, but by the interpoſition of Divine Providence, their plans have hitherto proved abortive. It however would not be amiſs for the reſpectable whig inhabitants of that place, to keep a ſharp look out, about the time of the final evacuation.

WORCESTER, Sept. 25.

Late London Papers, adviſe, that the Spring had not been ſeſs favourable in France than in England, and that the Vintage was expected to be the moſt early as well as the moſt abundant within the memory of man--That many of the merchants of France had ſold their American debts for a diſcount ſince the preliminaries had been ſigned--That edicts had been ſtuck up in all the ports of France, forbidding the ſeamen diſcharged from their men of war to enter into the ſervice of any foreign State for twelve months on pain of puniſhment--That ſeveral regiments of French cavalry were to be mounted with Engliſh horſes, for which purpoſe ſome hundreds of thoſe animals had been ſhipped at Dover--That a large quantity of artillery, with engineers and a number of Spaniſh troops had been ordered to ſail for the Floridas; where it was the intention of the Spaniſh court to keep a very ſtrong garriſon, in addition to that at New-Orleans, in order to ſecure the future poſſeſſion of thoſe provinces--That the expulſion of the Turks, ſhould it take place, would neceſſarily involve the ruin of the commerce which the French and Engliſh carry on in the States of the Grand Signior--That the independence of North America was not an indifferent affair to Saxony--that Dr. Franklin having propoſed to the Saxon miniſter at Paris a treaty of commerce, the propoſition was, with much ſatisfaction, accepted, and the court of Dreſden had ſent orders to its miniſter to ſettle this matter--That the Earl of Surry, it was rumoured, would go as plenipotentiary to the American States, and that Mr. Hartley would attend him to Philidelphia, as ſecretary to the embaſſy--That it was in agitation for two packets to be conſtantly employed from one of the weſtern poſts of Ireland to America and the Weſt Indies, the expence to be defrayed by the Iriſh eſtabliſhment--That ſeveral London merchants had received bills from their old American correſpondents ſince Chriſtmas laſt, to encourage them to renew the commercial intercourſe which exiſted before the war began,

It is ſaid that ſevere pains and penalties are enacted againſt all maſters of veſſels, who ſhall knowingly take any loyaliſts from NovaScotia, who had previouſly agreed with the Britiſh government to ſettle there.

Upwaads of ſeven thouſand of the mercenary troops (ſay ſome) remain to be accounted for by Great Britain to their reſpective princes; theſe muſt either be replaced, or the loſs compenſated by 30l. ſterl. a head, which amounts to 210,000l. ſterling.

BENNINGTON, October 2.

A late New Jerſey paper mentions, that the froſt has been ſo ſevere in thoſe parts, as to deſtroy the proſpect of exuberance they had. Indian corn is conſiderably hurt, and it is ſaid near two thirds of the buckwheat is entirely deſtroyed.

The ſame paper mentions that ſeveral renegadoes, formerly belonging to that State, but lately in the Britiſh ſervice, being diſcharged, had the effrontery to make their appearance there; they were properly diſciplined and ordered to return from whence they came.

A collector of taxes near Piſcataqua, in Eaſt Jerſey, was lately robbed of a conſiderable ſum of public money, together with a good deal of his own property. Some of the money was the next day found in the poſſeſſion of a lad who had been with the Engliſh troops near the whole of the late war, but had lately returned to his friends in Jerſey, where he was permitted to ſtay on account of his youth. It appeared that this fellow with three others of the ſame deſcription, had perpetrated the robbery, thereby ſhewing that they had taken the firſt opportunity of injuring the country which had extended unmeritted mercy to them.

The following ſentence was delivered in the Eaſt Indies againſt Sepahis of the 35th regiment, which mutinied at Burdwa, and was ſent to Berhampore to be tried and executed.

Emtongh Sing Subadar, 1ſt battalion, 35th regiment of Seapoys, brought into court, and charged with mutiny, of which he is acquitted---But the Court find him guilty of exciting the Seapoys to mutiny, which being a breach of the third article of the ſecond ſection of the articles of war; they do judge him, and he is hereby judged, to be blown from a gun, in front of all the troops at Berhampore. Several other officers ſhared a ſimilar fate for the ſame crime.

†.† The Printers preſent their compliments to the Ladies of Vermont, and requeſt them to be particularly careful in ſaving their R A G S. Though no perſon can expect to be greatly enriched by this piece of œconomy, yet as no other uſe whatever can be made of them, it is a clear ſaving, and families in general may ſupply themſelves in this way, with writing paper, &c.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Lancaſter in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors; theſe are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Jonathan Faſſett, in Pittsford in ſaid county, on the firſt Thurſday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1ſt, To chooſe a Moderator. 2d. A proprietor's Clerk. 3d. Examine the former ſurveys and diviſions and ſee if ſaid propriety will eſtabliſh the former diviſions of land in ſaid townſhip, otherwiſe to ſee whether the proprietors will make a new ſurvey or diviſion of their lands in ſaid town. 4th. To ſee whether the proprietors will agree to raiſe any ſum or ſums of money to defray the charges for ſaving out ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that ſhall be judged neceſſary.

Dated at Pittsford, September 16, 1783.

EBENEZER DRURY, Juſtice of Peace.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Large Quantity of
DRY GINSENG,
In Exchange for which
ENGLISH GOODS,
A Variety of
SADDLERS WARE,
All ſorts of
BLANKS, &c. &c. &c.
Will be given at the Printing Office,
BENNINGTON.
GINSENG will be taken in pay for News Papers at ſaid Office.

POET's COLUMN.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

If you think the following Extract from a Poem entitled an Essay on Conversation, worthy a Place in your Paper, it is at your service.

WOULD you be well receiv'd wher'er you go
Remember each man vanquish'd is a foe.
Rally not therefore with your utmost might,
But let the weakest think he's sometimes right;
Nay, for each triumph you shall thus decline,
Shall give ten opportunities to shine:
He sees, since you seem'd him to excel,
That 'tis his interest you should realm well;
And though when roughly ass'd he's full of choler,
As bluff Ring B-----y to a brother scholar,
Yet by degrees, learn him to submit,
He's tame, and in his mouth receives the bit.
But chiefly against trifling contests guard,
'Tis here submission seems to man most hard:
Nor imitate that resolute mold fool,
Who undertook to kick against his mule,
But those who will not by instruction learn,
How fatal trifles prove let Rory warn.
Pantius and Eucilio, lick'd by friendship's tie,
Liv'd each for each, as each for each would die;
Like objects pleas'd them, and like objects pain'd;
'Twas but one soul that in two bodies reign'd.
One night, as usual 'twas their nights to pass,
They ply'd the cheerful but still temp'rate glass,
When lo! a doubt is rais'd about a word:
A doubt that must be ended by the sword:
One falls a victim, mark, O man, thy shame,
Because their gallantries were not the same.

By the United States in Congress assembled, August 7, 1783.

Resolved unanimously, Ten States being present: That an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established:

Resolved, That the statue be of bronze, the General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath: The statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented, in basso relievo, the following principal events of the war, in which General Washington commanded in person, viz. The evacuation of Boston: The capture of the Hessians at Trenton: The battle of Princeton: The action of Monmouth: And the surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal to be engraved as follows: "The United States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence."

Resolved, That a statue conformable to the above plan, be executed by the best artist in Europe, under the superintendence of the Minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles, and that money to defray the expence of the same, be furnished from the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of Congress transmit to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles the best resemblance of General Washington that can be procured, for the purpose of having the above statue erected, together with the fittest description of the events which are to be the subject of the basso relievo.

CASH given for RAGS At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

For the further consideration and improvement of the Freemen and Representatives of the State of Vermont, please to give this a place in your paper.

THE writer of the piece signed Constitutionist, published in your useful paper of the 16th No. in his objection to one and the same man being chosen and holding the offices of Treasurer and Counsellor it being unconstitutional, has spoken my sentiment, and I trust that of great numbers of the freemen of this State. It would not be more unconstitutional to appoint one and the same man Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer and Councillor, and hold all four of said offices. It is likely one ass may stub it out with double the burthen of another ass, and so put the whole business of fifteen men into the hands of eleven. O brave we for Timber.

To the printer of the printing office at Benningtown with Care

M'rs printer pleas to insert this in your next paper Liberty of the press or Constitutionist. Joseph Mortel the Salamander seeks to dethrone the ass for why the freemen are fools---pray squint into my fire and I will create wisdom for you all,---for my fountain Boyels over---a poor soul has rent his britches from his own ass by peeping for another

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Aug. 30.

By undoubted authority we learn from fort Nelson, that the indians have been very peaceable in the Kentucky country since May; many talks have been delivered to and from the numerous tribes in the north western quarter, and the great warriors evince a most friendly turn of mind towards their brothers the Big Knives of America, and their inferior kindred, however distantly related. An exchange of prisoners lately took place between the Commandant at the Falls of Ohio, and the Shawanese tribe: A circumstance unprecedented with savages. Among those we received is a young man of the name of Johnson. The indians have promised to return all the plunder they have taken and yet remaining in their hands.

They are not well reconciled to their fathers the English, who they say have conducted them into a scrape, deserted and left them to shift for themselves. They urge that they have received many foolish talks from the other side of the water, such as we suppose are generally used by the ministry; it is suggested that they are induced to believe the great man there has not attended well to his Big Knives; that they have got very dull of late, and must be sharpened before they are fit for butchering again.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 19.

Last Monday night, Capt. Brintnell in a large sloop from the West Indies, laden chiefly with salt, & bound to New Haven, run on the Race Rock, when the vessel overset and bilged; but by the assistance of a number of lighters, and favorable weather, part of the cargo is saved, and the vessel towed into this port.

This misfortune demonstrates the importance and necessity of the Light-House being improved.

Monday night arrived Capt. Tyler, in a schooner belonging to New-Haven from the West-Indies. He was in company with Capt. Brintnell, and both vessels struck on the rock at the same time, but Capt. Tyler's fortunately went over. These vessels sailed the same day on their outward bound passage; parted at Montague Point, went to different islands, had each just 36 days passage, sailed the same day from the West-Indies, and met again at Montague Point.

THE Proprietors of the township of PANTON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living at Lake George landing in the county of Charlotte and State of New-York, or to Henry Spalding in said Panton, the following proprietary tax, viz. SIX SHILLINGS, lawful money on each proprietor's right, granted the 22d day of May 1783, to be paid into the treasury by the fourteenth day of October next, for the purpose of paying proprietors debts, and surveying out said township, and if not paid by the fourteenth of October, their lands will be advertised and sold, to pay said tax and costs, as the law directs.

ISAAC KELLOG, Collector.

Lake George Landing, August 25, 1783.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all those that are indebted to him for riding post in the year 1781, that he has left their accounts with Darius Chipman, esquire, in Clarendon, to be put in suit if not settled immediately.

CEPHAS SMITH, jun.

Tinmouth, August 9, 1782.

LATELY taken up by the subscriber, a large brown horse, fifteen hand high, a star in his face, and no other natural or artificial mark. Whoever will prove their property and pay charges may have him again by applying to

ISAAC COLTON, Post Rider.

Bennington, September 9, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Rose, late of Manchester in the county of Bennington, deceased, that they exhibit their accounts for settlement, to me the subscriber, on the first, second, or third Tuesdays of October next, at my house in Manchester. Where good attendance will be given, and all those indebted are requested to make payment by that time, or their respective accounts will be left with an Attorney for prosecution.

JOEL ROSE, Administrator.

Manchester, Sept. 15, 1783.

JAMES CALDWELL,

Has for Sale, at his Grocery Store, in

ALBANY,

WEST India Rum,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cherry do.
Holland Gin,
Shrub,
Fresh Lime Juice, in bottles and gallon kegs,
Bohea tea,
Loaf, lump and Musco-vado sugars,
Old Madeira Wine,
Lisbon do.
Teneriffe do.
Excellent old Port do.
Raisins and currants,
Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Rock and Liverpool salt,
Window Glass in Boxes,
Drinking Glasses and Tumblers,
Chocolate by the box at the New York price.

The above articles he will warrant good of the kind, and will dispose of them on as low terms as can be purchased in the city, for cash, Morris's and Hillegas's notes, wheat, flour, indian corn, and clean flax seed.

N. B. He has just received in the brig Isabel from Boston, 140 barrels of N. E. Rum, which will be sold at 3s. 9d. if applied for soon. Powder and shot, Bar Lead, &c.

VERMONT GAZETTE;
OR
FREEMEN's DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY, October 9, 1783. (No. 19.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

From the Connecticut Courant.

An Address to the thinking judicious Inhabitants of Connecticut.

PEOPLE are amused with the idea that the officers are about making independent fortunes, and that every body else must be reduced to beggary by the commutation. Such ideas as these are incessantly circulated by the enemies of our independence; who, chagrined at the success of the contest, are attempting to throw us into confusion & civil war. There is no possible way, by which justice can be done to the army, so cheap as to pay the commutation. If town-meetings and conventions are continued a few months longer, more money will be expended in them than our whole share of the commutation.

There is one consolation, however, that must ease the mind of a well wisher to his country---which is, that these convulsions will terminate in a general conviction of the necessity of a supreme power and a more peaceable acquiescence in their decrees. People are half dead with fear that their neighbours will be richer than themselves---and yet they are crouding in shoals into York State, where property is much more unequally distributed. They are jealous of the growing power of their rulers, yet hurrying into a State where the people have not the tenth part of the power that they have in Connecticut---and where a few men principally direct the public councils. They are cursing our legislators and neglecting their laws; yet emigrating into a State, where laws are rigorously executed. Afraid to trust men, whom they appoint once & twice in a year; yet eager to settle in a State, where the assembly can be changed but once in a year---the governor in three and their senate in four. In all these instances, their conduct gives them the lie; for while they are alarmed with the apprehension of being governed by great men as they call them, the fact is, they have all the power in their own hands here, and are so discontented, that they want to get into New-York State, where the power is actually in the hands of the great men. There, people will learn a new lesson---That a few wise men may direct public measures for the good of the State---that people in general are not historians, politicians or legislators---that laws must be executed whether good or bad---and that the greatest misfortune of Connecticut is, that laws are neglected---that pride and ignorance arraign public measures with impunity and counteract all the salutary plans of our wisest legislators.

This reminds me of an observation made by a gentleman with whom I was lately conversing upon public affairs, that our foreign negotiations have been conducted with the most consummate wisdom, while our domestic measures have suffered by errors and blunders, been retarded by embarrassments or rendered ineffectual by want of energy. The reason is very obvious: Our foreign affairs are entrusted with a few men of profound wisdom and extensive knowledge; they have not a jealous populace to counteract their schemes; their plans are formed and executed with decision. At home every plan must suffer the jealous scrutiny of republican deliberation and when passed into a law, the most uninformed peasant of the wilderness, undertakes to canvass the measure and decide peremptorily whether it be right or wrong. When this popular pride and jealousy proceeds so far as to destroy confidence in rulers, laws are but an empty name and the civil magistrate a cypher. Connecticut has, in some degree, long experienced the truth of these observations---the information of everyday confirms them---& every hour brings new proofs that the evils are increasing. I do not mean to insinuate that the people ought to have a less share in legislation; God forbid that they should ever be deprived of that invaluable priviledge which guards our sacred rights. But when people, by their free suffrages, have delegated to representatives a power to make certain laws, it is insolence---it is treason not to obey them. What! Shall we not enforce laws that we ourselves frame? Shall we make a law and fortify it with pennalties, yet be the first to incur the pennalties? When we choose a representative to transact public affairs---that voluntary election, implies our confidence in him and our consent to abide by his decrees. And it is a position strictly and invariably true, that the decree of any legislature legally authorized, ought to be acquiesced in and executed, until it is legally repealed. No matter whether it be right or wrong; in either case it ought to be strictly obeyed, so long as it is a law. Let it be legally repealed as soon as it is found inconvenient; but untill it is abrogated by the same power that enacted it, there is no possible excuse for the man who violates it. These are incontestible truths with respect to statutes.

With respect to contracts, people say, "a bad promise is better broken than kept." But the Bible tells us a different story; that we ought to fulfil our promise, "tho' we have sworn to our own hurt." I have heard some grave godly members of Christ's visible church, adduce the old proverb to prove that it is right to refuse the commutation, which, say they, is a bad promise: For the present they forget the foregoing precept of our holy religion. The rules of scripture answer very well when they coincide with self-interest,---but when scripture and public good call for a small sacrifice of private self, any old proverb with our grave hypocrites, will have more influence than both.

The inhabitants of New-England have the character of being knaves and hypocrites; though the prejudices against us have been, in some measure, removed by the intercourse of the States in the late war; yet we are endeavoring to fix them upon us again, and by a public breach of a most solemn contract to give sanction to an infamous general charge, that before was partial or accidental. Connecticut is indeed oppressed with taxes, but this is to be ascribed to her illiberal politics---to a weakness in her government and her expensive manners. In other States, taxes are laid upon riches and vice; in Connecticut they are laid principally upon virtue, industry & poverty. In other States, cards & theatrical exhibitions are taxed for the public benefit, or some charitable purpose. In Connecticut, both are prohibited by law; the laws are not executed and so far as I can judge from my own acquaintance in this and other States, there is more gaming in this than in any other State, while the exhibition of a few plays, every year, are connived at as productive of no apparent evils.

It is needless to multiply instances---I have only to observe in general, that since it is not in the power of the civil magistrate to prevent political vices, it ought to be in their power to turn them to public benefit. Let stage-players, gamblers, fidlers and dancers---the rich, luxurious and extravagant, pay the taxes---let the honest, the poor and laborious, be exonerated from the burthen. Let commerce be encouraged, for this is the source of wealth. Let taxes be so laid, as to be collected with certainty and without much expence---not like the excise law of this State, which (with the utmost defference for the legislature) can never be generally collected, till all the retailers are as virtuous as saints in glory---or some beings endowed with omniscience and omnipotence undertake the complicated task.

Let laws be few, but these few punctually obeyed and executed. We have been constantly changing our assembly, repealing old laws, and substituting new ones---while the greatest evil of all, is that none of them is executed. And this remissness adds to the weight of taxes; for one part of the community being slack, the demands upon the other must be proportionably high.

(For the remainder see the last page.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

Laſt week ſome villains aſcended a tree oppoſite one of the windows of a houſe in Naſſau-ſtreet, and got into the chamber where a gentleman & his wife were aſleep, and picked their pockets of ſeveral guineas and other things of value, and got off undiſcovered.

The ſame night the carpenter's ſhop of Carter and Burling in Chapel-ſtreet, was plundered of all their working tools &c. &c. by ſome perſons unknown.

Some of the villains that robbed Capt. Watſon's ſloop from Philadelphia, were taken up laſt week and carried to our goal; we hear they will be tried in a few days.

The following circumſtance may ſerve to ſhew the good inhabitants of this city that they cannot be too circumſpect in guarding againſt the artifices of the number of villains that at preſent inſeſt it:

As a gentleman in this city was ſetting in his room the other evening, counting ſome dollars, a perſon entered it and enquired if a Mr. Brown did not lodge in that houſe; being anſwered in the negative, he departed. About ten minutes after two men came up to the chamber (one of them appeared to be the ſame that had been there juſt before) and aſked for a gentleman named Smith, when one of them drew a piſtol, and preſented it to the breaſt of the gentleman, and demanded the money he had been counting. After a little reflection ſeeing no alternative, he gave up his caſh, and the villains took to their heels, ſhutting ſeveral doors behind them to retard a purſuit, but a window being open the gentleman leaped out of it and purſued ſo cloſe that they dropped their booty, and if he had not unfortunately fell in the chaſe would certainly have taken them both.

September 27.

We are informed, that an order of the King in council, dated the ſecond day of July, and publiſhed in this Gazette September 10th reſpecting the ſhips of Great-Brittain, (owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects) being the ſole carriers of certain articles, the growth and production of the United States of America, to any of the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, alſo, of rum, ſugar, melaſſes, &c. to be alſo carried to this continent in Britiſh bottoms (only) was by a ſubſequent order ſuſpended from taking effect until the beginning of November next.

We have the ſatisfaction to inform the public, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, a gang of freebooters that have for ſome time diſturbed the peace of this city, was apprehended and ſafe lodged in the Provoſt: they were twelve or fourteen in number, all ſtout able fellows, dreſſed in the habit of ſailors, diſbanded ſoldiers and countrymen. It is ſaid the diſcovery of them was made by the confeſſion of one of their accomplices.

About one o'clock on Thurſday morning, while the family were aſleep, ſome villain entered one of the windows in the front of Robert Murray's houſe, in Chapel ſtreet, ſuppoſed by the aſſiſtance of a ladder, the ſaſh of the window being up, but by the noiſe he made in the room, it awoke one of Mr. Murray's daughters, who was ſleeping in the ſame room, which cauſed her to cry aloud for help, at which, it ſeems the villain was alarmed, as he made a precepitate retreat the ſame way he came, but not without carrying away with him a neat raiſed gold watch, marked with the letters S. M. in a cypher, which was hanging to the breaſt work of the chimney.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

By ſubmitting the ſubſequent queries, through the medium of your preſs to the ſpeculation of the impartial, you may do an infinite good to ſome of the human race.

Quere 1st. WHETHER the Divine Being, whoſe prerogative is abſolute in the determination of events, and whoſe omniſcience neceſſitates him to take cognizance of the thoughts, words and action of men univerſally, will, when enthroned to judge the world, at the grand celeſtial ſeſſion, be at the pains and loſs of time, unavoidable in the examination of evidences, previous to his deciſion of the trials depending, as is practiſed at our terreſtrial court?

2d. Whether the almoſt infinite number of cauſes hung up for that important criſis, ſhould they be decided by ſuch a tedious proceedure, will not ſuggeſt to us the idea of millions of millions of centuries rolling off ere the laſt trial can come upon the carpet?

3d. Whether ſuch a doctrine does not give the greateſt poſſible latitude to vice, by equally encouraging every one to hope his charge will be the laſt upon the docket?

4th, Whether any man in his modeſt ſenſes, would openly declare his depoſition would be taken, at the bar of God prior to that of his opponents?

5th, Whether the Great Alpha and Omega, has not appointed, or whether his omnipotence does not ſuppoſe him able to effectuate the final meeting at his approaching tribunal of every individual of the human ſpecies?

6th. Whether if the laſt query be granted, it is not ſuperlatively impious and profane in any man, to place himſelf in God's ſtead, and appoint a congregation to meet with him at the judicial throne of God?

7th, Whether it is not preſumptuous, wicked and bad policy, to poſtpone till the final conſummation of things, the deciſion of thoſe ſeuds and differences in mere ſentiment, exiſting either in church or State, which might be amicably compromiſed in the preſent ſtate, between the parties diſagreeing?

8th. Whether it is not rather ſhip wrecking charity to ſuppoſe a man wiſhes, becauſe he ſays he earneſtly wiſhes a happy reconciliation of thoſe diviſions taking place either in church or ſtate, and which ſap the very dignity of religion, as well as proſperity of ſociety, when at the ſame breath he recommends thoſe identical meaſures, which if purſued muſt inevitably defeat ſo deſirable an object?

9th, Whether a man poſſeſſed of a principle of modeſty or reverence for the Deity, would poſitively, or figuratively promulgate himſelf as the word, the truth and the light.

10th. Whether a man who declares poſitively that he is orthodox, and that every body elſe is hetrodox, is not the moſt to be ſuſpected of any man under heaven as hetrodox?

11th. Whether a ſermon ſuggeſted from a ſource of reſentment, and ſavering highly of ill nature, can meet with the approbation of a good and kind God, or of the meek and humble chriſtian?

12th. Whether a flock may not be more happy in the abſence of a ſhepherd, than in the preſence of one whoſe too frequent imprudences, are backed with a train of conſequences, which interrupt his own and the flock's tranquility?

13th, Whether there is not ſomewhat of the extravagant in a miniſter's boaſting to the world, that he was ſent into it for a curſe, for a favor of death unto his pariſhioners?

14th. Whether a miniſter muſt not be highly conceited and ſelfopinionated, to tell a congregation he is too good for them, and that therefore providence has rent him from them, and was about employing him where he could do more good, by preaching to thoſe more deſerving?

15th. Whether a miniſter who uſes the ſtile couched in the laſt query, was ever divinely commiſſioned to preach the goſpel any where?

16th. Whether if the laſt query be admitted, it will not conſequently follow, that God commiſſions the Egoiſt to celebrate his revealed will?

17th. Whether the diſcipline of the camp ought to be admitted in the church?

18th. Whether it becomes, or whether it ever did become any mere man to tell a church and congregation, he would not have them give themſelves any concern for him, as he could do well enough for himſelf, and that they had enough to do in taking thought for their own welfare how they ſhould prepare themſelves to meet the divine judge?

19th. Whether it is not very poſſible that a miniſter, in too ſeverely and openly admoniſhing thoſe he only ſuppoſes (there being no proof) guilty of a violation of modeſty and chaſtity, may himſelf violate the ſacred laws of purity in a far greater degree than thoſe have done whom he makes the public objects of his reproof.

20th, Is it poſſible that a man whoſe religion declares him to believe his eternal felicity depends upon his keeping a conſtant watch over himſelf; is it poſſible, that a man whoſe thinking principle is--himſelf: is it poſſible that a man who is endowed with an inherent principle or power of recalling his tho'ts from abroad, and of employing them for the infinitely important purpoſe of knowing his own individual character: is it poſſible! I aſk, that a being thus conſtituted, ſhould be altogether unacquainted with his own dear ſelf?

AUDITOR.

CHATHAM, September 3.

At a meeting of the magiſtrates and freeholders of the townſhip of Elizabeth, the following addreſs was unanimouſly voted to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, who was then paſſing through town on his way to the place of reſidence of the honorable the Congreſs.

SIR,

THE magiſtrates and the inhabitants of the borough of Elizabeth, beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that they want words to expreſs the high ſatisfaction they feel on again beholding in their village, after a war of eight years, the reſtorer of their freedom and the father of their country,---during the awful ſuſpenſe of that long and cruel period our hopes of ſucceſs were centered in you.

We adore the divine providence which covered your head in the day of battle, which has crowned your endeavors with ſuch ſignal and unexampled ſucceſs, and now gives you leave to retire from the field of war amidſt the univerſal applauſe of your country. May your enjoyment of the ſweets of peace, and your domeſtic happineſs be proportioned to the fatigues and hardſhips you have borne, and to the ſacrifices you have ſo generouſly made to procure unto us thoſe invaluable bleſſings. And may the United States of America, throughout all generations, enjoy the happy fruits to be derived from the illuſtrious legacy you have bequeathed to them in your laſt circular letter.

May your Excellency with your amiable conſort, long live, ſurrounded with every bleſſing which a free and virtuous people wiſh you to enjoy; and in a good old age be received into the realms of everlaſting peace and happineſs.

Signed by order of the inhabitants of the borough,

ELIAS DAYTON, Chairman.

His Excellency George Waſhington, &c. &c. &c.

To the Magiſtrates and inhabitants of the borough of Elizabeth.

Gentlemen,

It gives me the moſt pleaſing ſenſati-

ons to find so cordial a welcome on my return, in peace, to this pleasant town, after the vicissitudes of so long and obstinate a contest.

On this happy occasion, suffer me gentlemen to join you in grateful adorations to that divine providence, which hath rescued our country from the brink of destruction, which hath crowned our exertions with the fairest fruits of success, and which now (instead of the anxiety and distress occasioned by perpetual alarms) permits you to enjoy, without molestation, the sweets of peace and domestic happiness.

May a spirit of wisdom and rectitude preside over all our councils and actions, and dispose us as a nation to avail ourselves of the blessings which are placed before us---then shall we be happy indeed---and as a just reward for your liberal and virtuous sentiments, may the felicity of the magistracy and inhabitants of this corporation be only limited by the duration of time, and exceeded by the fruition of a glorious immortality.

G. WASHINGTON.

Elizabeth-town, 21st Aug. 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Sunday evening about 11 o'clock, Capt. Pickles and a few of his friends being at Mr. Whiteside's, hearing the cries of some persons in distress, ran out unarmed to their relief, but finding they were foreign sailors, chiefly Italians, capt. Pickles spoke to them in a language they understood & endeavored to pacify them. The scream of the distressed ceased and there was no longer the appearance of a quarrel among themselves, for they instantly turned & struck at him and his company who returned into the house. The cry of murder was repeated when capt. Pickles seized his cutteau, and said to those with him, "let us go out, call the watch, and take them up," they accordingly went out and followed them to Walnut street, calling the watchmen as they came along, two only of whom came to their immediate assistance. The bloody minded villains seeing their advantage, (for there were twelve or fifteen of them in number, and only a cutteau, a cane and a watchman's staff in possession of their pursuers) immediately turned and attacked with knives and bludgeons. They were however obliged to fly leaving one of their party behind them, but unfortunately Capt. Pickles was mortally wounded, having received several stabs and shocking cuts with their knives, and with difficulty got back to Mr. Whiteside's house where he resided. In the interim the assassins received a reinforcement from the vessels to which they belonged, and returned to a further execution of their murderous intentions, but the citizens collected, seized three of them that night, and several others were taken up next morning and committed to goal, & it is hoped will soon experience that exemplary punishment which their savage enormities justly deserve.

Captain Pickles sustained the wounds which he received with the greatest fortitude, exhibiting every magnananimous and noble characteristic of a hero, till about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, when he expired with the utmost calmness and resignation. Thus fell in one of the highest acts of benevolnce, that of administring relief to the distressed, by the hands of foreign ruffians, the gallant, the brave, the humane and experienced naval commander, William Pickles, Esq; who was an ornament to his profession, to humanity and to his country.

His remains were interred on Wednesday, in St. Peter's church yard, with military honors, attended by a large number of citizens and friends, who deplored the loss of so valuable a member of society.

A watchman received a wound in his hand with a knife, the same night, from one of the above mentioned ruffians---and the subsequent evening, another watchman was attacked & wounded by some British sailors, who were also secured, and will doubtless receive the reward of their demerits.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that the worthy Major Kennedy, of the Bucks county militia, died of the wounds he received when Moses Doane and his infamous associates were attacked.---The Major was buried on the 2d instant with the honors of war.

On the 9th instant arrived the Washington packet, Capt. Barney, from Havre de Grace, with dispatches from our commissioners at the Court of Versailles. Baron de Beelen of Bertholff, with his suite, came passenger in the said ship. He comes from Brussels, and will, it is conjectured, be constituted ambassador from the Imperial court.

BOSTON, September 25.

Two American vessels, it is said, lately arrived at Lisbon, laden with flour, but were not permited to sell or land their cargoes, as the Portugueze wish to be the carriers of such American produce as many be necessary for their consumption.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 25.

"There is no longer any talk of difficulties in the definitive treaties; every thing is said to be amicably adjusted throughout, and waits only for some explanations from America, which are the more necessary to put measures upon a secure and permanent footing; that the commerce of America may not be productive of future animosities."

WORCESTER, Sept. 25.

A few days since, Mr. Warren and his son, of Sturbridge, were in a wood in that town hunting bees; and upon hearing their dog bark they went to see what was the occasion, and discovered, at some distance from the dog, six large old rattle-snakes, with forty-four young ones, all huddled together in a bunch; Mr. Warren and his son destroyed the whole of them.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 9.

Extract of a letter from Hackensack, August 30, 1783.

"This month compleats seven years my family and self have lived in a state of exile from our wonted habitation in New-York. What a scene or rather what a tragedy has been acted in our country since that time!

"I was lately over at New-York, and though I did not meet with any considerable personal insults, I had the mortification to see some overgrown tories stalking about, whose looks I did not altogether approve of. There is one Tilton I saw there in particular, whose practice has been these six or seven years to burn grist-mills and meeting houses without the lines. This fellow walks constantly with a spear cane, and talks of nothing but rebels and rebellion, and such like stuff. As to the British they are tolerably civil and polite, and tho' there are centries placed at almost every hundred yards distance, they molest no one who behaves himself with propriety. The poor Hessians will soon be all embarked and gone: In general they have been very inclinable to desert, and several boatmen and market men are in goal, upon an accusation of having aided and assisted numbers of them in getting off.

"The fire-wood, to the amount of several thousand cords, laid in by the British army since last spring, at the expence of 50s. and 3l. a cord, is now selling out at 25s. and 28s. per cord.

"I met with some of my old acquaintance here, who were some of them formerly very fat stout men, that are now reduced to mere skeletons, at the prospect of leaving this place with the army. A certain tory gentleman who lived not a very considerable distance from Brookland ferry, will stay, in my opinion, without the consent of the legislature, as I think he intends to fret himself into the grave in the run of a few weeks. You may remember, that in 1775, when you and I were crossing over to Long Island, that we laughed to hear him and Parson I----s, tete a tete, talking about the 75,000 Russians, that were to come over and annihilate us "knits and lice."

"There is no end to auctions and vendues; every thing is selling off, and I believe a great deal more than the venders can make a good title for. Amongst other articles, there are immense quantities of houshold furniture exposed to sale, either new, painted, or disguised in such a manner as to prevent the former proprietors from knowing it again. Few or no negro slaves are given up. My chief errand to town was to look up one of mine, and I saw the rogue, but found he had formed such connections with a certain great personage that I could no longer look upon him as my own. He told me he was going to Novee-Koshee.

"An American officer was lately in town (I believe he was of the militia) and having met with some ill usage, complained to D---d M-----s. This father of the city, it is said, treated him very roughly, and by way of shortening conversation, wished all d----d rascals in hell.

"Except theft and pilfering, there is very little business carried on at present. the boat we went to town in, had her sails stolen away in the night, altho' we lay on board purposely to watch them. We were thankful however that we not stolen boat and all."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Quantity of
CONNECTICUT States Money, or Treasurer's Notes, for which the Cash will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

CASH, WRITING PAPER, BLANKS of all Sorts, &c. &c.
Given in Exchange for RAGS.

But were the internal policy of the State ever so well conducted, the manners of the inhabitants would forever prevent their discharging their public and private debts with ease. It is characteristic of a Dutchman to live within his income—and of an Englishman to live well, whether within his income or beyond it. From the wealthy merchant to the washer woman, tea, coffee and sugar must be the food, and silk, chintz and gauze the cloathing of all ranks and denominations. I challenge a stranger to come into any of our churches, and give a probable conjecture by the dress, who are rich & who are poor, or distinguish a wealthy master from his apprentice.

Every farthing that can be scraped together by industry, must be instantly expended to purchase foreign luxuries: and no wonder they have nothing to pay the public. Yet they do not see the real cause why taxes are heavier here than in any other State. They imagine we are taxed more than other States in proportion to our property or wealth. But this is not the principal difficulty: In other States, especially the southern, it is a ruling principle with a man not to be in debt—always to be beforehand, to pay money punctually when it is due; and if they cannot do this & live well, they will do it and live poorly. And it is a fact, to which I can bear testimony, that it is a greater disgrace in New-York to be dunned for a debt, than in Connecticut to be attached. Here a man will always be in debt, if he can be trusted; and he will not pay his debt, till duns, writs, lawyers and courts force him to do it. This wretched policy produces another evil which every one condemns, and not one endeavors to avoid—that is the support of a whole caravan of lawyers. I am no enemy to the profession of law, I believe it as honorable and honest as any in the community; but I reprobate the vile, impolitic manners of people, that give rise to numberless litigations. It is common in Connecticut to hear of six seven or eight, and I have known eleven hundred actions brought to one county court, and nineteen twentieths of them, actions of debt for only five or six pounds. In New-York, it is as uncommon to find twenty actions brought to a court and perhaps ten of them are indictments.

These are the sources of our difficulties; and the principal reasons why we are so poor. We live beyond our income; we are always in debt, always out of cash harrassed with public and private creditors; impoverished by our own folly, and charging it to our public burthens; changing our legislators, without changing our manners; as poor as Job, and proud as Tarquin, discontented with public measures, when the fault lies in private œconomy; wishing for honest and able men at the head of affairs—yet turning them out of office, and neglecting their laws.

HONORIUS.

Extract from the Gazette of Deuxponts, in Germany, of 12th February, 1783.

The following Anecdote sets in the fairest light, the feelings of a Prince, who will soon deserve to be called the best King.

Towards the end of January, Louis the XVI. took a solitary walk in the environs of St. Germain, a royal palace, celebrated by the birth of Louis the XIV. in the year 1638, and by the conclusion of a treaty between France, Sweeden, and the Elector of Brandenburg in 1679. Some country men & women who happened to be on the road met with the King, and knowing his Majesty, they surrounded him in a moment and exclaimed long live the King. His Majesty sensibly affected, replied, "I thank you my friends, I return you hundred fold blessings for your wishes, and I add good news to them, I announce you the peace; go, my friends, and say every where, that you have it from my own mouth." These good people would not take their leave of their good master, they accompanied him to the palace, giving him a thousand blessings during their walk, and this Prince, knowing how to appreciate true merit, did not hesitate saying at his return, that he had never been in better company, or at least that he had never felt more pleasure in any.

His Majesty has declared, that he will not think of any expence for buildings and other unnecessary articles, before it will be ascertained that the people can be relieved from their heavy taxes.

NEW-YORK, September 17.

The following circumstance may serve to shew the good inhabitants of this city that they cannot be too circumspect in guarding against the artifices of the number of villains that at present infest it.

As a gentleman in this city was sitting in his room the other evning, counting some dollars, a person entered it and enquired if a Mr. Brown did not lodge in that house; being answered in the negative, he departed. About ten minutes after two men came up to the chamber (one of whom appeared to be the same that had been there just before) and asked for a gentleman named Smith; when one them drew a pistol and presented it to the breast of the gentleman, and demanded the money he had been counting. After a little reflection, seeing no alternative, he gave up his cash, and the villains took to their heels, shuting several doors behind them to retard a pursuit;—but a window being open, the gentleman leaped out of it, and pursued so close, that they dropped their booty, and if he had not unfortunately fell in the chase, would certainly have taken them both.

ALBANY, October 6.

Extract of a letter from Fish-Kill, dated September 30.

"Notwithstanding what Rivington has published in his paper of the 17th, (for he will yet lye,) I can assure you, that the Philadelphia stage waggons had not stopped going to Baltimore the 24th; nor was it ever mention'd, that any epidemical distemper raged to the southward, in any company that I was in. The first that I heard of the matter was in this place. It is thought by most people here, to be a manœuvre of the New-York merchants, to deter people from trading to Philadelphia, that they may have an opportunity of getting their own goods off before they are obliged to take their final departure."

LONDON, August 9.

The compensation for the losses sustained by the loyalists, in America, are to be made up by the monies arising from the sale of the king's forests and crown lands in Great-Britain, which will be more than sufficient for that purpose.

The transport service alone, in withdrawing the troops from New-York, will cost this country near half a million of money.

The naval establishment which is to be kept up during the peace will amount to more than double the expence of that which was supported prior to the late war.

On the 7th instant her Majesty was safely delivered of another princess.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Jonathan Fassett, in Pittsford, in said county, on the first Thursday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a Moderator. 2d. A proprietor's Clerk. 3d. Examine the former surveys and divisions and see if said propriety will establish the former divisions of land in said township, otherwise to see whether the proprietors will make a new survey or division of their lands in said town. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will agree to raise any sum or sums of money to defray the charges for laying out said township, and do any other business that shall be judged necessary.

Dated at Pittsford, September 16, 1783.

EBENEZER DRURY, Justice of Peace.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Large Quantity of
DRY GINSENG,
In Exchange for which
ENGLISH GOODS,
A Variety of
SADDLERS WARE,
All sorts of
BLANKS, &c. &c. &c.
Will be given at the Printing Office,
BENNINGTON.
GINSENG will be taken in pay for News-Papers at said Office.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Has for Sale, at his Grocery Store, in
ALBANY,

WEST India Rum,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
French Brandy,	Excellent old Port, do.
Cherry do.	Raisins and currants,
Holland Gin,	Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Shrub,	Rock and Liverpool salt,
Fresh Lime Juice, in bottles and gallon kegs,	Window Glass in Boxes,
Bohea tea,	Drinking Glasses and Tumblers,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,	Chocolate by the box at the New York price.
Old Madeira Wine,	

The above articles he will warrant good of their kind, and will dispose of them on as low terms as can be purchased in the city, for cash, Morris's and Hillegas's notes, wheat, flour, indian corn, or clean flax seed.

N. B. He has just received in the brig Isabella from Boston, 140 barrels of N. E. Rum, which will be sold at 3s. 9d. if applied for soon. Powder and shot, Bar Lead, &c.

THE Proprietors of the township of PANTON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living at Lake George landing in the county of Charlotte and State of New-York, or to Henry Spalding in said Panton, the following proprietary tax, viz. SIX SHILLINGS, lawful money on each proprietor's right, granted the 22d day of May 1783, to be paid into the treasury by the fourteenth day of October next, for the purpose of paying proprietors debts and surveying out said township, and if not paid by the fourteenth of October, their lands will be advertised and sold, to pay said tax and costs, as the law directs.

ISAAC KELLOG, Collector,

Lake George Landing, August 25, 1783.

VERMONT GAZETTE,

OR

FREEMAN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY October 16, 1783. (No. 20.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

From the Independent Gazetteer, Printed at Philadelphia, Sept. 20.

Cantonment of the American Army on Hudson's River, May 10, 1783.

PROPOSALS for establishing a society, upon principles therein mentioned, whose members shall be the officers of the American army, having been communicated to the several regiments of the respective lines, they appointed an officer from each, who, in conjunction with the General Officers should take the same into consideration, at their meeting this day, at which the Hon. Major General Baron de Stuben, the senior officer present, was pleased to preside.

The proposals being read, fully considered, paragraph by paragraph, and the amendments agreed to, Major Gen. Knox, Brig. Gen. Huntington, Brig. Gen. Hand, and Capt. Shaw, were chosen to revise the same, and prepare a copy to be laid before this assembly at their next meeting, to be holden at Major General Baron de Stuben's quarters, on Tuesday the 13th instant.

Tuesday, 13th May, 1783.

The representatives of the American army being assembled, agreeable to adjournment, a plan for establishing a society whereof the officers of the army are to be members, is accepted and is as follows, viz.

IT having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from the domination of Great-Britain, & after a bloody conflict of eight years to establish them free, sovereign, and independent states connected by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage with some of the great princes and powers of the earth.

To perpetuate therefore, as well the remembrance of this great event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby in the most solemn manner associate, constitute and combine themselves into one society of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

The officers of the American army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, think they may with propriety denominate themselves the society of the Cincinnati.

The following principles shall be immutable and form the basis of the society of the Cincinnati.

An incessant intention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire.

To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers; this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

The general society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into State societies, and those again into such districts as shall be directed by the State societies.

The societies of the districts to meet as often as shall be agreed upon by the State societies; those of the State on the fourth day of July annually, or oftener if they find it expedient; and the general society on the first Monday in May annually, so long as they shall deem it necessary; and afterwards at least once in three years. At each meeting the principles of the institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted.

The state societies will consist of the members residing in each state respectively; and any member removing from one state to another is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the society of the state in which he shall actually reside.

The state societies to have a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer, to be chosen annually, by a majority of votes, at the state meeting.

Each state meeting shall write annually, or oftener if necessary, a circular letter to the other state societies, noting whatever they may think worthy of observation respecting the good of the society, or the general union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the current year: Copies of these letters shall be regularly transmitted to the Secretary General of the society, who will record them in a book to be assigned for that purpose.

The State society will regulate every thing respecting itself and the societies of its districts, consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati; judge of the qualifications of the members who may be proposed, and expel any member, who by a conduct inconsistent with a gentleman, and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general, or the society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member.

In order to form funds which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State society one month's pay, which shall remain forever to the use of the State society, the interest only of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate.

Donations may be made by persons not of the society, and by members of the society, for the express purpose of forming permanent funds for the use of the state society, and the interest of these donations appropriated in the same manner as that of the month's pay.

Monies, at the pleasure of each member, may be subscribed in the societies of the district, or the state societies, for the relief of the unfortunate members, or the widows and orphans, to be appointed by the State society only.

The meeting of the general society shall consist of its officers, and a representation from each state society in number not exceeding five, whose expences shall be borne by their respective state societies.

In the general meeting, the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Trsasurer generals, shall be chosen to serve until the next meeting.

The circular letters which have been written by the respective state societies to each other, and their particular laws, shall be read and considered, and all measures concerted which may conduce the general intention of the society.

It is probable that some persons may make donations to the general society, for the purpose of establishing funds for the further comfort of the unfortunate; in which case, such donations must be placed in the hands of the Treasure General, the interest only of which to be disposed of if necessary, by the general meeting.

All the officers of the American army, as well as those who have resigned with honor after three years service in the capacity of officers, or who have been deranged by the resolution of Congress upon the several reforms of the army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war, have the right to become parties to this institution,

(For the remainder see the last page.)

UTRECHT, June 27.

Letters received this moment from Germany advise, "That great preparations are making for war at Prague, that the first transport of ammunition, which was sent off the 5th of June from Budweia, consisted of a train of about 800 carriages, and 60 pieces of cannon, of different Calibers, that on the 13th a second was dispatched, and on the 20th a third, that a great number of boats are building to transport troops across the Danube, and that several regiments of cavalry are advancing to Moravia."

The above letters add, that the army of his Prussian Majesty actually consisted of 224,451 men.

LONDON, July 20.

The fire which has done so much mischief to the Russian dock yard and arsenals, is supposed to have been intentionally and maliciously effected by some emissaries, particularly employed for that purpose, the loss is computed at full 300,000l. sterling.

Mr. Van Berkel is to sail on his embassy to Congress in the course of this week. He goes with his suite in a new 60 gun ship, and is to be attended by four frigates, on board which are going a great number of the Dutch gentry, & two very opulent merchants of Amsterdam, who intend to fix established houses in Philadelphia and New-York, and to put considerable sums of money into the new public Pennsylvania Bank.

July 30. The French court have allowed, that the ships of the United States of America shall have free access to and from any ports of France in the West India islands, and to carry their produce to any part of the world (France excepted) on paying a trifling duty; and those articles of produce intended directly for any part of the United States, are to be shipped free of all duty.

The Court of Denmark has taken off most of the impost and shipping duty on goods carried to and from the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix in the West Indies, and made them more free to all nations than they have been heretofore, and in their published edicts and regulations they seem to court and pay particular attention to the new and rising commercial state of America. We are confidently assured that government had just come to the knowledge of a commercial treaty highly injurious to Great Britain, being negotiating between the powers who stiled themselves the armed neutrality. In consequence of this information, special messengers have been dispatched to the continent, and particularly to Russia, to know if the Empress is a party in this business, or, if the negotiation is carried on without her knowledge and approbation.

It is well known that the treaty of the armed neutrality was aimed obliquely, & sometimes put in execution directly against the interests of Great Britain. If a treaty somewhat similar is in agitation, it is to be hoped that our ministry will not sleep, as former ministers have done while others are watchful to injure their country.

Should the Turks be driven out of Europe, which it would be an Herculean labour to accomplish, it is probable that European wars would be yet more frequent than ever, because the several princes, who so often quarrel for trifles or for nothing, would find sufficient foundation for dispute, about sharing the spoils; for in effect, all men and all nations contend for plunder.

Extract of a letter from Venice, June 6.

"On the first inst. in the morning, the Doge performed the usual ceremony of marrying the Adriatic sea.

"The greatest dearth prevails all over our provinces, which occasions very alarming emigrations. A number of our fellow subjects are driven from their homes by excessive want and misery, have retired into the Austrian territories, whilst on the other hand, our roads are infested with such swarms of robbers that the goals of the Terra Firma are hardly sufficient to contain the great number of those, who by the vigilance of our government have been already taken, and are closely watched by several detachments of horse and foot."

JULY 21.

According to advices from the East-Indies, the country powers in the Carnatic are embroiling themselves with all the European powers. An attack, both sudden and forcible has been made at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, by an army which threatened its reduction, had not a French squadron which wanted some repair, unexpectedly arrived in that road on the very day that the black army summoned the place to surrender, allowing the Danish Governor only twelve hours to give his answer, when they avowed to put every person to the sword. They did not even keep their word as to time, for before half the stipulated time was expired, they began their attack on the town. Luckily 7 or 800 French soldiers were landed from the ships, and added to the garrison, by which means they gave the invaders so warm a reception, as obliged them to desist.

It will be fortunate for this country should the commercial treaty with America be ratified, before the last proclamation respecting the navigation of the produce of the islands in British bottoms only, reaches the continent. The softest term that can be bestowed on that act is to call it an imprudent measure; for certainly to irritate a power pending a negociation, shews more weakness than wisdom.

The King of Prussia has ordered fifty thousand men to be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in perfect readiness for other service, and it appears from various accounts from Germany and Russia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Mr. Dana, the American negociator in the northern parts of Europe, having concluded a treaty of commerce and amity, with the Empress of Russia and the court of Copenhagen, is now at the court of Sweden, negociating a similar treaty with that power, the basis of all which are said to be reciprocity of benefits, and an equality to the right of marine commerce.

An anonymous correspondent says, it is no wonder that the King's speech did not promise that the definitive treaty should shortly be signed, for there are serious differences between us and the Spaniards, which threaten a renewal of the war. This has been the real cause of the great fall in the funds, which they cannot recover while these disputes last.

Though we would by no means wantonly disturb the public tranquility with the sudden alarm of war, yet we cannot help observing, that the rapid exertions of the admiralty for putting the navy again on the most respectable footing are strong indications that government do not believe the present peace will be permanent.

The idea of abolishing exclusive trade can never be agreed to in the present state of Europe. What in this case would become of our trading companies? What will become of the Dutch? It must be an exclusion of common sense to adopt the idea.

The merchants of this country affect to discredit the report of a combination being entered into by the European powers, for mutually laying open the trade of their respective countries. The fact, however, is precisely as we have stated it, and Count d'Adhemar, the French ambassador, has notified the proposal to our Ministers.

ANECDOTE.

A few nights since a celebrated Duke after supping with the prince of Wales, and drinking rather freely, gave for a toast "a speedy coronation," This intended compliment however failed in its effect; for his Royal Highness, with a proper spirit of indignation, filled a bumper and threw it into the Duke's face. The offender, struck with the impropriety of his own conduct, tho't the best way was to put it off with a laugh, he filled his own glass and dashed the contents thereof in the face of the person who sat next to him, saying, "His royal highness has given a new-fashioned sentiment in preference to my toast, so pray put it round!"

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Lord John Cavendish delivered two written messages from the King, in one of which his Majesty informed the house that having taken into consideration the great and distinguished services of the Right Hon. George Brydges, Lord Rodney, his Majesty was of opinion, that a pension of two thousand pounds a year, net money, should be settled on him for his own life, and the lives of the two next heirs of his body, to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend.

The other message stated the eminent services of General Sir Augustus Elliot, in his gallant defence of Gibraltar, and acquainted the House, that his Majesty intended to settle 1500l. a year on him for his own life, and the life of his son, Francis Augustus Elliot, Esq; his Majesty not being allowed by law to grant a pension for more than his own life, out of the civil list, applied therefore to Parliament for such a power. These messages were, on motion, referred to a committee of the whole house.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) June 27.

Letters from the frontiers of Poland, dated the 8th inst. affirm, that Russia had declared war against the Turks on the 14th of last month; that hostilities had already commenced on both sides; that the Turks had unexpectedly attacked a body of three thousand Russians, most of whom had been cut to pieces; but that at last the Russians had made themselves masters of the fortress of Oczakow.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE,

Messrs. PRINTERS,

In case of a scarcity of news, your publishing the following little passage (as of such instances of generosity do honour to human nature) will no doubt be pleasing to many of your customers, and can give umbrage to none.

A Certain Cardinal, by the multitude of his generous actions, gave occasion for the world to call him the patron of the poor. This ecclesiastic Prince had a constant custom once or twice a week, to give public audience to all indigent people, in the hall of his palace, and to relieve every one according to their various necessitids or the motions of his own bounty. One day a poor woman, encouraged by the fame of his generosity, came into the hall of this Cardinal, with her only daughter, a beautiful maid about fifteen years of age. When her turn came to be heard, among a croud of petitioners, the Cardinal discerning the marks of an extraordinary modesty in her face and carriage, as also in her daughter, he encouraged her to tell her wants freely. She blushing & not without tears, thus addressed herself to him. "My Lord, I owe for the rent of my house five crowns; and such is my misfortune that I have no other means to pay it, save what would break my heart, since my landlord threatens to force me to it; that is, to prostitute this my only daughter, whom I have hithe:to with great care educated in virtne; what I would beg of your Eminence is, that you would please to interpose your authority and protect us the violence of this cruel man, till by our honest industry we can procure the money for him." The Cardinal, moved with admiration of the woman's virtue and innocent modesty, bid her be of good courage; he immediately wrote a billet, and giving it into the widow's hands, go said he to my steward, and he shall deliver thee five crowns to pay thy rent. The poor woman overjoyed, and returning the Cardinal a thousand thanks, went directly to the steward, and give him the note, which when he had read he told her out fifty crowns. She, astonished at the meaning of it, & fearing this was only the steward's trick to try her honesty, refused to take above five: Saying, she mentioned no more to the Cardinal, and she was sure it was some mistake. On the other side the steward insisted on his master's order not daring to call it in question. But all the arguments he could use were insufficient to prevail on her to take any more than five crowns, wherefore to end the controversy he offered to go with her to the Cardinal and refer the matter to him. When they came before that munificent prince, and he was fully informed of the business, it is true said he, I mistook in writing fifty crowns, give me the paper and I will rectify it, thereupon he wrote again, saying thus to the woman, "So much candour and virtue deserves a recompence. Here I have ordered you five hundred crowns, what you can spare of it, lay up as a dowry to give with your daughter in marriage."

BENNINGTON, October 16.

At the Superior Court held at Barrington, Massachusetts, last week, sentence of death was past on a young man of the name of Page, originally of Enfield, in Connecticut, for burning a barn belonging to one Mr. Smith of New-Marlborough.

A town in the State of Massachusetts, in their instructions to their representatives, desire them to use their influence, that manufactories of every kind may be encouraged among them, and heavy duties laid on foreign articles of luxury, and particularly upon all spirituous distilled liquors. They conclude the whole by subjoining the following extract from a celebrated author.

Did our legislature follow the example of the ancients in enacting and enforcing laws against idleness, which should make every man (who has not the visible means of subsistence) accountable for his way of life, how would trade flourish—how would the number of our poor diminish—how many families would be preserved from ruin, how would the thoughtless widow and orphan be protected against the wiles of the hungry sharpers—and how many would be saved from, who are travelling apace to gallows? Were such laws carried into effect, how many idle fellows, who live now by plunder, and sharping youth at play, by setting and drawing in apprentices to rob their masters, and children to waste their parents estates, would be obliged to lay aside the title of gentlemen, which they have so imprudently assumed, and return to some honest business, and so become useful to the public? Peace would be restored—false reports would cease—parties would be lost—rational enquiry would take place—government would be freed from unjust censures—and industry would banish want. Idleness is the ground of evil, whether public or private: For the man will be employed; and, rather than do nothing, will work mischief. How many may be observed settling the nation—laying down schemes of government—censuring their superiors—pointing out what false steps they have made—and directing even the councils of foreign princes, in tippling houses and grog shops (strangely mistaking the love of licenciousness for the love of liberty) who would, by these laws, be obliged to follow the business of their calling, and have less time to discourse of those affairs, which by a settled course of intemperance and idleness they have rendered themselves wholly [illegible] of?"

This [illegible] tify the proprietors and own[illegible] town of Stamford, alias New-Stam[illegible] General Assembly held at Chr[illegible] tax was laid on said town of two [illegible] and at a legal town meeting, in the said [illegible] they likewise voted that said tax should be p[illegible] the said proprietors and land owners are therefore desired immediately to pay or cause to be paid, to George Wells, Collector, of said town, the tax aforesaid, or their lands will be sold at the law direct[illegible]

GEORGE WELLS, Collector.

New Stamford, October 14, 1783.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are now taking in, by the Printers in Bennington, for encouraging a publication now in their Press, intitled,

AN ARRATIVE

Of the RISE and PROGRESS of the DIFFICULTIES which have issued in a SEPERATION between the MINISTER and PEOPLE of BENNINGTON,

1783.

WITH A

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

By DAVID AVERY, V. D. M.

Now in the PRESS, and speedily will be published,

An Astronomical DIARY or ALMANACK calculated for the Meridian of Rutland, State of VERMONT, containing every thing needful in such a composition, to which will be added a list of the names of the civil and principal military officers of the State, and many other useful matters.

Great allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Quantity of Connecticut State's Money, or Treasurer's Note, for which the cash will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, innholder, in Orwell, in the county and state aforesaid, on the first day of October instant; the said proprietors voted to raise a tax of twenty one shillings on each proprietor's right, to defray the charges of laying out the first division in said town. In consequence of which vote, the proprietors of the said township of Orwell are requested to make immediate payment of their respective proportions of the said tax, unto the subscriber, living in Rupert, county of Bennington, State aforesaid, collector for the proprietors.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Rupert, October 11, 1783.

Taken away from the subscriber, the 14th of September, a red Sorrel Horse, about fourteen hands high, five years old, a large blaze in his face, a little dun spot under his left eye, a white spot on his back, most natural to pace. A brown horse, three years old, a blaze in his face, marked I D C, 14 hands high, trots all. A red sorrel horse, 13½ hands high, a light spot in his face, marked M. S. A bay mare, blaze in her face, 7 years old, a long tail, had a colt when she went away, marked A L. Whoever will take up said horses, and give the owners notice, shall have ten dollars reward for each.

ALEXANDER M'QUEEN,
JEREMIAH D GRAF.

Mohawk-River, fourteen miles above Schenectady, on the north of the River.

WHEREAS Application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Moses Taylor, in said town, on the third Thursday of November next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, first to choose a moderator, 2d, A Clerk. 3d, A Treasurer. 4th To establish by a vote the present boundary lines, and to support it against all encroachments. 5th To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the survey and division of the said township of Winhall, made in 1774, by Solomon Stevens, by order of Samuel Stevens. 6th. To see if the proprietors will ratify said confirm to Samuel Stevens, and Aaron Whitney, the lots that fell to each of them respective shares as they balloted for them, at the House of Nathaniel Brown, as may appear by marks on the plan, and by Samuel Stevens's deed to Aaron Whitney. 7th. To see what the proprietors will do with regard to building mills in said township, and make some speedy provision for that purpose. 8th. To see whether the proprietors will allow Samuel Stevens his account, or any other accounts, for monies expended in surveying, in making roads, in encouraging the settlement, for taxes by him paid, or for any other matter or thing whatsoever by him or any other person to be exhibited at the said meeting.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice Peace.

Manchester, October 13, 1783.

JAMES CALDWELL,

Has for Sale, at his Grocery Store, in ALBANY,

WEST India Rum,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cherry do,
Hol'and Gin,
Shrub,
Fresh Lime Juice, in bottles and gallon kegs,
Bohea tea,
Leaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,
Old Madeira Wine,
Lisbon do.
Teneriffe, do.
Excellent old Port, do.
Raisins and currants,
Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Rock and Liverpool Salt,
Window Glass in Boxes,
Drinking Glasses and Tumblers,
Chocolate by the box at the New York price.

provided that they subscribe one month's pay, and sign their names to the general rules in their respective state societies; those who are present with the army immediately; and others, within six months after the army shall be disbanded, extraordinary cases excepted. The rank, time of service, resolution of Congress by which any have been deranged, and place of residence, must be added to each name: And as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members as the children of the actual members of the society.

These officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the States, will have their names enrolled by the Secretary General, and are to be considered as members in the societies of any of the states in which they may happen to be.

And as there are and will at all times be men in the respective States, eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views may be directed to the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters, as honorary members of the society for their own lives only: Provided always, that the number of honorary members in each state does not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

Each state society shall obtain a list of its members, and at the first and annual meeting the state secretary shall have engrossed on parchment, two copies of the institution of the society, which every member present shall sign; and the Secretary shall endeavour to procure the signature of every absent member; one of these lists to be transmitted to the Secretary General, to be kept in the archieves of the society, and the other to remain in the hands of the State secretary.

From the state lists the Secretary General must make out, at the first general meeting, a compleat list of the whole society, with a copy of which he will furnish each State Secretary.

The society shall have an order by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the emblems, and suspended by a deep blue ribbon, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France, viz.

The principal figure to be Cincinnatus, three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns; on a field on the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage, near it a plough and instruments of husbandry; round the whole,

Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam.

On the reverse,

Sun rising, a city with open gates, and vessels entering the ports; Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath inscribed Virtutis premium.

Below,

Hands joining, supporting a heart, with the motto esto perpetua.

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatorum instituta, A. D. 1783.

The society deeply impressed with a sense of the general assistance this country has received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted between the officers of the allied forces in the prosecution of the war, direct that the President General transmit, as soon as may be, to each of the characters hereafter mentioned, a medal containing the order of the society, viz. His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Sieur Gerard, their Excellencies the Count d'Estaing, the Count de Grasse, the Count de Barras, the Chevalier des Touches; Admirals and Commanders in the navy; His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, Commander in chief, and the Generals and Colonels in his army, and acquaint them that "the society do themselves the honor to consider them members."

Resolved, That a copy of the aforesaid institution be given to the senior officer of each state line, and the officers of the respective state lines sign their names to the same in manner and form following, viz. We the subscribers, officers of the American army, do hereby voluntarily become parties to the foregoing institution, and do bind ourselves to observe and be governed by the principles therein contained; for the performance whereof we do solemnly pledge to each other our sacred honor.

Done in the Cantonment, on Hudson's River, in the year 1783.

That the members of the society at the time of subscribing their names to the institution, do also sign a draught on the Paymaster General in the following terms (the regiments do it regimentally, and the Generals and other officers not belonging to regiments, each for themselves individually) viz.

To John Price, Esq; Paymaster General to the army of the United States.

SIR,

Please to pay to Treasurer for the State Association of the Cincinnati, or his order, one month's pay of our several grades respectively, and deduct the same from the balance which shall be found due to us, on the final liquidation of our accounts, for which this shall be your warrant.

That the members of the several state societies, assemble as soon as may be, for the choice of their President and other officers, and that the Presidents correspond together and appoint a meeting of the officers who may be chosen for each state, in order to [illegible] such further measures as may [illegible] necessary.

That the General [illegible] the officers delegated to re[illegible] several corps of the ar[illegible] be to the instituton of the [illegible]ral soral society for themselves and their constituents, in the manner and form before prescribed.

That General Heath, General Baron de Stuben, and Gen. Knox, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with a copy of the institution, and request him to honor the society by placing his name at the head of it.

That Major General Heath, second in command in this army, be and he is hereby desired to transmit copies of the institution, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of the Southern army; the senior officer in each state from Pennsylvania to Georgia inclusive; and to the commanding officer of the Rhode-Island line, requesting them to communicate to the officers under their several commands, and to take such measures as may appear to them necessary for expediting the establishment of their state societies, and sending a delegation to represent them at the first general meeting to be holden on the first Monday in May, 1784.

The meeting then adjourned without day.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

If you think the following piece of poetry, taken from a late Philadelphia Paper, worthy a place in your Gazette, by inserting it you will please a constant reader.

An Address to a Redbreast.

LITTLE bird with bosom red,
Welcome to my humble shed!
Courtly domes of high degree
Have no room for thee and me.
Pride and pleasure's fickle throng
Nothing mind an empty song.

Daily near my table steal,
While I pick my scanty meal,
Doubt not little tho' there be,
But I'll cast a crumb to thee;
Well rewarded if I spy
Pleasure in thy glancing eye;
See thee when thou'st eat thy fill,
Plume thy breast, and wipe thy bill.

Come my feather'd friend again!
Well thou know'st the broken pane;
Ask of me thy daily store;
Go not near Avaro's door:
Once within his iron hall,
Woeful end shall thee befall.
Savage!...He would soon divest
Of its rosy plumes thy breast;
Nor should innocence or song,
Thy unpitied life prolong.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Jonathan Fassett, in Pittsford in said county, on the first Thursday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a Moderator. 2d. A proprietor's Clerk. 3d. Examine the former surveys and divisions and see if said propriety will establish the former divisions of land in said township, otherwise to see whether the proprietors will make a new survey or division of their lands in said town. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will agree to raise any sum or sums of money to defray the charges for laying out said township, and do any other business that shall be judged necessary.

Dated at Pittsford, September 16, 1783.

EBENEZER DRURY, Justice of Peace

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Large Quantity of
DRY GINSENG,
In Exchange for which
ENGLISH GOODS,
A Variety of
SADDLERS WARE,
All sorts of
BLANKS, &c. &c. &c.
Will be given at the Printing Office,
BENNINGTON.
GINSENG will be taken in pay for News Papers at said Office.

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE,

OR

FREEMEN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY October 23, 1783. (No. 21.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

An Address to the thinking judicious Inhabitants of Connecticut.

IN the course of these addresses, I have observed that the officers were so far from soliciting half-pay, that they knew not what measures Congress had in contemplation, till the resolve was published in general orders. But I find that people are perpetually harping upon the idea that the officers obtained the resolve by dint of importunity, and that too while the Assembly of Connecticut were making provision for indemnifying their own officers and soldiers for their losses by depreciation and for deficiences of rations and cloathing. As the popular cavils are in this respect, not only unreasonable, but totally groundless, being predicated upon a baresaced falsood; I will candidly state an account of the transactions, which are the subjects of the general uneasiness, from authentic copies of General Washington's letters, and the resolves of Congress.

In the beginning of the year 1778, the army, being paid in depreciated bills, and illy furnished with provisions and cloathing, became so discontented with the service, that the most important consequences were apprehended. Congress appointed a committee to wait on General Washington in order to devise some method to prevent a dissolution of the army. To this committee, his Excellency made the following representation: That "the numerous defects in our present military establishment, render many reformations and new arrangments absolutely necessary—that something must be done—important alterations must be made—necessity requires that our resources should be enlarged and our system improved—that without it, if a dissolution of the army should not be the consequence, at least its operations must infallibly be feeble, languid and ineffectual—that few men are capable of making a continual sacrifice of all views of private interest and advantage to common good—though the officers, at the commencement of the dispute, in the first effusions of their zeal and looking upon the service to be only temporary, entered into it without paying any regard to pecuniary or selfish considerations; but finding its duration to be much longer than they at first suspected, & that instead of deriving any advantage from the hardships & dangers to which they are exposed, they on the contrary, were loosers by their patriotism and fell far short even of a competency to supply their wants, they gradually abated in their ardour & that with many, an entire disinclination to the service, under its present circumstances has taken place; that to this, in an eminent degree, must be ascribed their frequent resignations and the more frequent importunities for permission to resign, and from some officers of the greatest merit; that to this also may be ascribed the apathy, inattention and neglect of duty, which pervade all ranks; which will necessarily encrease while an officer instead of gaining any thing is impoverished by his commission; that no obedience can be exacted from those who are seeking some pretext to disengage themselves from the service; that it is inconsistent with reason and justice to expect that one set of men should make a sacrifice of property, domestic ease and happiness; encounter in the field the perils and vicissitudes of war, to obtain those blessings which every citizen will enjoy in common with them, without some adequate compensation; that it must be a comfortless reflection to any man, to contribute to the securing of the rights of his country at the risk of his life and ruin of his fortune; and no provision made to prevent himself and family from sinking into indigence and wretchedness; that besides a provision for officers equal to their present exigencies a due regard should be paid to futurity; and that nothing, in his opinion, would serve more powerfully to reanimate their languishing zeal, and interest them thoroughly in the service, than a half-pay establishment." The General concludes, "I am sensible the expence will be a capital objection to it; but to this I oppose the necessity. The officers are now discontented with their situation; if some generous expedient is not embraced to remove their discontent, so extensive a dissertion of the service will ensue, tnd so much discouragement be cast upon those who remain as must wound it in a very essential manner. Every [illegible] this effect, has a tender[illegible] protract the war, and [illegible] well intended fru[illegible] the end, prove er[illegible]

[illegible] committee, Congre[illegible] half-pay for seven [illegible] who should contin[illegible] the close of the war; a[illegible] non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of eighty dollars. The resolve of seven years half pay was afterwards extended to the widows and orphan children of such officers as should lose their lives in the service.

These resolutions produced a temporary effect, and retained officers in the field for two campaigns. But the increasing distresses of the army, which, about the time that continental currency was dwindling into non-existence, received little or no pay, produced new discontents and in many resignations, that a reduction of regiments was found necessary for want of officers. In this reform which was designed to proportion the number of officers to the privates, it was found, that though there were not officers sufficient for the regiments first established; yet there were too many for the proposed reduced number. This involved Congress and General Washington in a delicate situation. Some officers must leave the army, and to send them home without any reward for their services or security for reward, was a real hardship and injustice. On this occasion his Excellency wrote to Congress as follows:

Passaick Falls, October 11, 1780.

"That there are the most conclusive reasons for reducing the number of regiments, no person acquainted with the situation of our affairs, and the state of the army will deny—a want of officers, independent of other considerations, were sufficient to compel us. But that the temper of the army, produced by its sufferings, requires great caution, in any reforms that are attempted, is a position not less evident than the former. In services the best established, where the hands of government are strengthened by the strongest interests of the army to submission, the reducing its regiments, and dismissing great part of its officers, is always a measure of delicacy and difficulty. In ours, where the officers are held by the feeblest ties, and mouldering away by daily resignations, it is peculiarly so. The last reduction occasioned many to quit the service, besides those who were reformed, and left durable seeds of discontent among those who remained.

"The general topic of declamation was, that it was as hard as dishonorable for men, who had made every sacrifice to the service, to be turned out of it at the pleasure of those in power, without an adequate compensation. In the maturity to which their uneasinesses have now arisen, from a continuance in misery, they will be still more impatient under an attempt of a similar nature. How far these dispositions may be reasonable, I pretend not to decide, but in the extremity to which we are arrived, policy forbids us to add new irritations. Too many of the officers wish to get rid of their commissions, but they are not willing to be forced to it. It is not the intention of these remarks to discourage a reform, but to shew the necessity of guarding against the ill effects, by an ample provision both for the officers who stay, and for those who are reduced. This should be the basis of the plan, and without it I apprehend the most mischievous consequences. This

would obviate many scruples that will otherwise be found prejudicial in the extreme. I am convinced Congress are not a little straitened in the means of present provision, so ample as to give satisfaction, but this proves the expediency of a future one; and brings me to that which I have so frequently recommended as the most œconomical, the most politic and the most effectual that could be devised, a half pay for life. Supported by a prospect of a permanent dependence, the officers would be tied to the service, and would submit to many momentary privations and to the inconveniencies, which the situation of public affairs makes unavoidable. This is exemplified in the Pennsylvania officers, who being upon this establishment, are so much interested in the service, that in the course of many months there has been only one resignation in that line.

"If the objection, drawn from the principle of this measure being incompatible with the genious of our government, is thought insurmountable, I would propose a substitute, less eligible in my opinion, but which may answer the purpose; it is to make the present half-pay for seven years, whole pay for the same period, to be advanced at two different payments, one half in a year after the conclusion of peace, the other half in two years subsequent to the first.

"No objection to this measure occurs to me, except it be tho't too great an expence; but in my judgment, whatever can give consistency to our military establishment, will be ultimately favorable to œconomy. It is not easy to be conceived, except by those who are witnesses to it, what an additional waste and consumption of every thing, and consequently what an encrease of expence, results from the lawless of discipline in the army, and where the officers think they are doing the public a favor by holding their commissions, and the men are continually fluctuating, it is impossible, to maintain discipline. Nothing can be to me more obvious, than that a sound military establishment, and the interests of œconomy, are the same. How much more the purposes of the war will be promoted by it, in other respects will not admit of an argument.

"In reasoning upon the measure of a future provision, I have heard gentlemen object the want of it in foreign armies, without adverting to the difference of circumstances. The military state holds the first rank in most of the countries of Europe, and is the road to honor and emolument. The establishment is permanent, and whatever be an officers provision it is for life,... and he has a profession for life. He has future as well as present motives of military honor and preferment; he is attached to the service, by the spirit of government, by education, and in most cases, by early habit; his present condition though not splendid is comfortable, pensions, and distinctions and particular privileges, are commonly his reward in retirement. In the case of the American officers, the military character has been suddenly taken up, and is to end with the war. (For the remainder see the last page.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

By the ship Commerce, Capt. Truxton, arrived here on Wednesday last, in six weeks from London, we have received the following advices.

LONDON, August 1.

THE accommodation which has been attempted between the Russians and Turks, is particularly obstructed by the Cham of Crimea having surrendered his dominions to the Empress, and retired to Russia, where he lives in a private character. That Cham is obliged to bring out 150,000 men into the field, when the seignior goes to war. The loss of these would have been materially felt by the Turks, as the Crim Tartars were the best of their troops.

A report prevails in the city, that the grand seignior has consented to secure to the French an exclusive right to certain commercial advantages, for a stipulated term, by way of compensation of losses that may be sustained by taking a decided part with him against the Empress of Russia.

The court of Versailles have determined to pay off no ships wrights, but to keep the full complement of men constantly employed on ships of the line, that the pe[illegible] may strengthen their navy as much as possible.

A letter from Brest, lately received, says, that sailors are drawn from every part of the kingdom to that port, to man such ships as are ready for sea; and that it is given out the intent of fitting out the fleet is to watch the motions of the Russians and the Turks, in case a war breaks out between those two powers; but others conjecture that there is some other motive for fitting out a fleet.

Comte de Vergennes has chosen for his Ambassador to Constantinople, one of the ablest men in France, monsieur de Connaire, who carries over such proofs of the King of France's determination to support the Grand Seignior as gives spirit to the whole Porte.

Plans have been laid in Turkey, for communicating the plague to the Russian and Austrian armies, and also their capitals.

Every thing bears the appearance of war being renewed again next spring: but it is said that neither Spain nor America will be in the contest. The French and Dutch are to be the only opponents to Great-Britain.

There are two rendezvous houses now opened for entering seamen, one in Tooley-street, the o[illegible] Wapping, and some other a[illegible] to be opened for differe[illegible] seamen.

Extract of [illegible] uth,

"The face [illegible] bly changed here; [illegible] appearance of war, [illegible] ligence is used in every dep[illegible] as if we were at the eve of one already. Twelve ships of the line from the ordinary are ordered to be got ready for commissions, among which are the three now in dock, which are finishing with all expedition.

"All the guardships are ordered to raise their crews to the full complement as in time of war."

The following is as near as can be collected the true reason of further delay to the signing of the definitive treaties:

The 4th of last month was appointed for signing, and a general exchange of the several treaties at Paris, and instructions were sent to the British Ambassador on that head. Two days, however, before the time fixed, an account arrived of the capture of New-Providence and the Bahama islands, which determined the British Ministers to stop the treaty with Spain, unless that article which respected the giving up the province of East-Florida for the Bahama islands was either erased or palliated in a particular manner. It was the morning of the day on which the last hands were to be put to the treaties, before the courier from London arrived with his dispatches in Paris. The Duke of Manchester was gone to meet the other Ministers, & had the packet delivered to him only one hour before it is probable the whole would have been finished. On a discovery of this with respect to Spain, all the other powers demurred. An express sent to Madrid, another courier returned, whose dispatches contained directions to his Catholic Majesty's Envoy to postpone proceeding till it should be inquired if New-Providence was taken within the time specified for hostilities ceasing. On this rests the delay of the treaties, and hence the other powers charge our Ministers with being the cause of this delay; but it is such a step as must convince the nation how averse administration are to giving up any thing that can be saved to this country.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

On Sunday last arrived the Portland Pacquet, Capt. Anson, in 47 Days from Falmouth; From private Letters, received by the Portland Pacquet, we have extracted the following Intelligence:

Five English Pacquets are stationed in future to pass in constant succession from Falmouth to New-York. And the Ministry of France have also established five Pacquets to sail in continued rotation from Port L'Orient, near Brest, to the aforesaid Port of New-York; and Hector St. John, Esq; of Goshen, in Orange County, is appointed to reside in this City, as Consul to His Most Christian Majesty, and also to superintend the five French Pacquets; the whole profits of which, and a salary of twenty-four thousand livres a year, are settled on this gentleman.

Captain Anson, with the August mail, left Falmouth in company with the Carteret Packet (and the July dispatches) commanded by Captain Newman, the former carried another mail of dispatches to Madeira, and last Thursday spoke with a Dutch brig for Philadelphia, twelve weeks and four days from off the Start Point, the master of which told him, that his Excellency Mynheer Van Berkel, Ambassador from the United States of Holland, was on board, which, if real, contradicts an expectation of the Hercules man of war of 60 guns being appointed for his Excellency and suite.

It is universally believed that a generous compensation will certainly be granted to the suffering Loyalists, none of whom will be allowed to partake who shall remain within the realm of the United States of America, and that the gentlemen and their families, under that discription, now resident in En-

gland, are to remove next summer to Nova-Scotia; the aggrandizement of which country, is become a principal object of Government's attention.

It is said that East Florida is not to be evacuated, but reinforced by a number of British troops, in consequence of some arangements with the court of Spain, & that several other cessions will be made for the mutual accommodation of both kingdoms.

It is said that one principal cause which has prevented the signing of the definitive treaty, is some high demands of the armed neutrality, which militates much against the commercial interest of Great Britain.

Ministers so seriously expect a renewal of the war, that they wish to get rid of America in the most decent manner, as a preparatory measure to engage the House of Bourbon, on terms of more probable success.

October 8. We feel extreme concern in acquainting the public, with the loss of one of the transports, which lately sailed from hence for Nova Scotia. We hear the commander, and no more than seventeen, were preserved out of near three hundred lives. The catastrophe happened on Gannet Rock, off Cape Sable, which lies at the northern entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

At a general court martial held near this city, for the trial of sundry persons accused of being concerned in the late disturbance among a number of soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, Christian Nagle and John Morrison, late serjeants in the third Pennsylvania regiment, were convicted of a breach of the third article of the second section of the articles of war, and were accordingly sentenced to suffer death; and John Lilly, Abner Vanhorn, Thomas Flowers and William Carman, were also convicted of a breach of the said articles and sentenced to receive corporal punishment. Nagle and Morrison were accordingly on the 22d instant led out to be executed, but as Congress had been graciously pleased to pardon the offences of all the above criminals, the two unhappy men received this most agreeable news at the awful moment when they expected to be launched into eternity.

WORCESTER, October 2.

On Wednesday afternoon, last week, was commited to goal in this town, a person by the name of Samuel Frost, for the murder of his father, which he effected by knocking him down, and then beating his brains out with a lever, as they were at work together digging a ditch. He is a young man of about eighteen years of age, and belonged to Princeton.

ALBANY, October 13.

About a fortnight ago an attempt was made (for the third time) in New-York, to set that city on fire. We are informed that six of the villains are apprehended.

BENNINGTON, October 23.

We hear from Westminster, that at the late General Election in that town, His Excellency Thomas Chittendon, Esq; was elected Governer, and the Honorable Paul Spooner, Esq; Lieut Governor, for the ensuing year.

The roads being extremely bad has prevented the southern post's arrival.

Messrs. PRINTERS;

The following copies of instruments, you are requested to publish in your papers, I shall cheerfully pay for it, in hopes the curious among your readers will be able to find out their meaning and explain them to your's &c.

MOSES HOWE.

TO Samuel Safford ast Cornes Henry Walbridg David Robison and Daniel Harmon Selectmen For the town of Bennington on their office oath informe and gives Said Justis to understand that whereas at an annual town meeting of the inhabitance of Bennington legally warned and Holden on the 23d day of March last it was voted as follows not to suffer the inhabitence of the town to have the Small pox by innoculation without some restriction Voted that it be refered to the Slectmen to prvide Such howses in this town as thay shall judg proper for carring on the innoculation for the Smallpox and that thay be directed to remove immediately to such houses all such persons within the town as are or shall be infected with that diseas and voted further that if any person infected with that diseas shall leave such poxk house without a certificate first obtained from the Slectmen for that purpose shall bee subject to a fine of five pound, one half to the Complainant, and the other half to the town treasury and such person shall be immediately conveyed to the pest house from whence he came, and further, that any person whether infected or not who shall visit such House or Houses, with out liberty first obtained from the Slectmen shall be subject to the like penalty and that no person or persons shall take the Small pox by innoculation without a permit first had and obtained from sayd Slectmen or Such other person as they shall appoint, on penalty of five pounds to be recoverd as affore sayd.

pursuant to and by virtue of the afore going vote of the 23 day of march as above mentioned your complainants in their sayd capacity of Slectmen did in the month of march last approbate the dwelling house of John Hill, in Bennington, as a proper house for the reception of persons that were or might be infected with the small pox under certain restrictions that the said persons —— infected should not go from or leave saydHouse farther than 4 rods east towards the public Highway 5 rods north 70 rods west 20 rods south up[illegible]enalty of the law during the time of their infection Now your Complainants further say, that Moses Howe of Bennington aforesaid in the month of April last past, at the dwelling house of John Hill aforesaid, was infected with the diseas called the small pox & being so infected and well knowing the restrictions or limits aforesaid which he was to observe and keep under the penalty of the law did on or about the 14 day of April last in contempt of the law aforesaid and to the great terroe and danger of the good peopel of this town in a willful manner pass over those restrictions or limits aforesd all which doing of the sd Stenens is a violation of the votes & proceedings of sd town and sd restrictions in pursuance of said votes and a flagrant breach of the laws of society and agt the peace and dignity of the freemen of the State of Vermont and your Complainants, pray the sd. Moses may be apprehended and brought beford some proper authority to answer unto the above complaint

Bennington may 26h 1783

To the Sheriff of Bennington County his Deputy or either of the Constabels of Bennington Greeting you are hereby commanded in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont to apprehend the Body of the sd Moses How of Bennington and him have keep and caus to appear before me at [illegible] dwelling House in sd Bennington on the [illegible] next at 3 Clock in the after noon of [illegible] answer unto the above complaint & [illegible] with according to law Dated at [illegible] day of Sept 1783

[illegible] SAFFORD, Assistant.

Att a true [illegible] original writ

[illegible] FASSETT, Const.

To the Sheriff [illegible] County of Bennington his Deputy or Either of Constables of the Town of Manchester, within said County Greeting Whereas Moses Howe of Bennington in sd County hath now on this 6th Day of June 1783 been orderd by me Ruben Harmon one of Justice of the Peace for the said County of Bennington to find sureties for he peace and good behaviour untill the next County Cort in said County, and whereas the said Moses hath Refused to comply with the said order

These are therefore in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont to command you forthwith to commit the said Moses How to the Keeper of the Goald in Bennington, within the said prison, who is hereby required to receive the said Moses, and him in safe custody to keep until he shall willingly comply with the said order and likewise to pay costs for commitment fail you not. Dated at Manchester the 6 day of June 1783

RUBEN HARMON, Justice of Peace.

A true Coppy of the original Writ

Attest, DAVID STANTON, D. Sheriff.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Solomon Bingham, Inn-holder, in Tinmouth, on the third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right or share of land, in the township of Starksborough, as shall pay the sums perfixed to their respective names, unless said proprietors shall discharge said sums and lawful costs, before the day of sale above mentioned.

Proprietors Names,	l.	s.	Proprietors Names,	l.	s.
Truman Chittendon,	1	8	Ezra Stiles,	1	8
James Gamble,	1	8	Asa Farrand,	1	8
David Lee, jun.	1	8	William Manley,	1	8
Joseph Safford,	1	8	Zadock Averil,	1	8
Jabez Bingham,	1	8	David Lee,	1	8
Nathaniel Chipman,	1	8	Abraham Hathaway,	1	8
William Roberts,	1	8	Gove Meaker,	1	8
Samuel Story,	1	8	Carlos P. Sheldon,	1	8
Benjamin Shelton,	1	8	Jesse Belnap,	1	4
Reuben Munger,	1	8	Reuben Harmon, jun.	1	8
Nathan Allen,	1	8	David Brady,	1	8
Wate Palmer,	1	8	Oliver Scott,	1	8
Phinehas Sheldon,	1	8	Alpheus Hathaway,	1	8
Rev. Mr. Robbins,	1	8	Shadrick Hathaway,	1	8
Amos Hale,	1	8	John Strong,	1	8
Calvin Manley,	1	8	Thomas Chittendon,	1	8
Samuel Herrick,	1	8	Daniel Shelton,	1	8
Martin Chittendon,	1	8	James Evarts,	1	8
Ira Allen,	1	8	William Goodrich,	1	8
Christopher Roberts,	1	8			

The above named proprietors are hereby requested to discharge the several sums with which they stand charged to me the subscriber in this advertisement, as they would prevent the sale of their land.

JOSEPH HINSDILL, Collector.

Bennington, October 2[illegible], 1783.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Weybridge, in the State of Vermont, legally warned and held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 15th day of October, among other things,

Voted, To raise one dollar on each proprietor's right, to defrey necessary charges.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to Thursday, the eighth day of January next, to meet at the dwelling house now occupied by Major William Goodrich in Pawlet, and that the clerk be directed to publish the same in the Bennington and Hartford papers.

Test. JOSEPH GILBERT, Proprietor's Clerk.

Bennington, October 23, 1783.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Berkshire in the State of Vermont to warn a meeting of said proprietors. these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said township, to meet at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pawlet, in the county of Bennington, in said state, on the first Wednesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles.

1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. A proprietor's clerk. 3d. To see if said proprietors will raise money to defray the expences of surveying and laying out said township. 4th. To do any other business that shall be found necessary. Dated Manchester, October 10, 1783.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice of Peace.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Fairhaven, held at the house of Col. Isaac Clark in Castleton, on the 8th day of May 1783.

Voted, That a tax of [illegible] be put on each proprietor's right, allowing three hundred & eleven acres, to each proprietor's right, for services done, in laying out public highways, and cutting them out and building bridges in said town, the proprietors are hereby requested to pay said taxes immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

ELEAZER DUDLEY,

Fairhaven, October [illegible] 1783.

STRAYED from the subscriber [illegible] heifer, [illegible] her forehead, [illegible] white spots about her, two years old last spring, if she was any ear mark it is unknown, whoever has taken up [illegible] shall be handsomely rewarded [illegible]

ROSWELL HOPKINS.

Bennington, October 15, 1783.

"Congress will herewith receive a list of the officers in the New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland line, previous to its marching to the southward, also Crane's and Lamb's artillery, Sheldon's horse, & in Hazen's, Sherburne's, Spencer's and Livingston's regiments, who have actually had their resignations entered at Head Quarters, in the course of this year; and who, in general urged their necessities when they applied on the subject, and insisted, notwithstanding every persuasion to induce their continuance, that their circumstances would not admit of their remaining in service longer, besides those resignations there are a great many of which I have no certain account, as the officers being permitted to go home on furlough, in the course of the last winter have never rejoined the army; and have only sent messages or written to the regimental officers, that their own distresses and those of their families would not admit their return.

"As to the resignations which have taken place in the Virginia line, and the other troops to the southward, since they were acting in that quarter, I have no account of them; but I make no doubt that many have happened.

"All these serve to shew the necessity of some more competent establishment than the present one,---and I hold it my duty to mention, from the accounts I daily receive, unless this is the case, that I have strong reasons to believe, we shall not be able to retain, after the end of the campaign, as many officers, especially in some lines, as will be even sufficient for common duties when in quarters.

"If matters fortunately should not proceed to the length my fears forebode yet Congress will be sensible at the first view, of the injuries and great inconveniencies, which must attend such a continual change of officers, and consequent promotions which are and will be inevitable."

These considerations induced Congress on the 21st of the same month, to pass a resolution, granting half pay for life to the deranged officers, and to those who should continue in service till the conclusion of the war. This resolution had such effect, that most of the officers continued in service, though some resigned after all these promises; in whose place others are stepped in and are entitled to the benefits of the above mentioned resolves, though they have been in service but one year. This, however unequal it may appear, was unavoidable; for the promise of half pay for life, was not sufficient to retain all the officers in service, and promotions were prohibited, because they would have opened a door through which the whole army could find a way to relinquish the service.

In all these proceedings, we find nothing said by the officers. They continued in service, till necessity obliged many to leave it; they wished only for a compensation for their labours; when the country could not make that compensation, many submitted to all the hardships of war and the inconveniences resulting from their losses, with no hope but of a future reward and the honor of preserving our rights. And to shew how ready they were to calculate their demands to the wishes and the necessity of their countrymen, they consented to commute half pay for life, for five years full pay, which is acknowledged to be a favorable bargain for the country. So far therefore were they from importuning for half pay for life, that they never solicited for any thing of the kind; they accepted only of what was offered them; an offer, which we are well informed, originated in Connecticut.

HONORIUS.

The MISER and his SONS.

AS a miser of late was approaching his end,
He beg'd his three sons to his will would attend,
First, to Parcus, he said, "my dear son I perceive
"That my date is near out, I've a short time to live,
"Two thirds of my wealth then be thine to inherit;
For pleas'd I perceive thee possess all my merit."
Then to Mocsus, "come near me, and mark my bequest,
"As I know you wo'nt spend it, I leave you the rest."
Here Parcus, and Mocsus with counterfeit tears;
Wish'd to heaven he still might enjoy it for years.
"Worthy sons!" says the Sire, but Charles as for you,
"Most extravagant waster! you shan't want your due,
"Who think riches are got to be squander'd away
"Who would spend all my gain in the space of a day;
"Ungracious I assur'd that thou never wilt alter,
"I've left you a shilling to buy you a halter."
"Thank you, father," says Charles, "for my share of your wealth,
"Heaven grant you may live---to injoy it yourself."

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling house of Capt Jonathan Fassett, in Pittsford in said county, on the first Thursday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a Moderator. 2d. A proprietor's Clerk. 3d. Examine the former surveys and divisions and see if said propriety will establish the former divisions of land in said township, otherwise to see whether the proprietors will make a new survey or division of their lands in said town. 4th, To see whether the proprietors will agree to raise any sum or sums of money to defray the charges for laying out said township, and do any other business that shall be judged necessary.

Dated at Pittsford, September 16, 1783.

EBENEZER DRURY, Justice of Peace.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Large Quantity of

DRY GINSENG,

In Exchange [illegible]

ENGLISH [illegible] GOODS,

A [illegible]

SADDL[illegible]ARE,

[illegible]

BLANK[illegible] &c.

Will be given at the Printing Office,

BENNINGTON.

GINSENG will be taken in pay for News-Papers at said Office.

This is to notify the proprietors and owners of land in the town of Stamford, alias New-Stamford, that at the General Assembly held at Charlestown, 1781, a tax was laid on said town of two pence per acre, and at a legal town meeting, in the said town, it was likewise voted, that said tax should be paid, the said proprietors and land owners are therefore desired immediately to pay or cause to be paid, to George Wells, Collector, of said town, the tax aforesaid, or their lands will be sold as the law directs.

GEORGE WELLS, Collector.

New Stamford, October 14, 1783.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are now taking in, by the Printers in Bennington, for encouraging a publication now in their Press, entitled,

A NARRATIVE

Of the RISE and PROGRESS of the DIFFICULTIES which have issued in a SEPERATION between the MINISTER and PEOPLE of BENNINGTON, 1783.

WITH A

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

By DAVID AVERY, V. D. M.

Now in the PRESS, and speedily will be published,

An Astronomical DIARY or ALMANACK, calculated for the Meridian of Rutland, State of VERMONT, containing every thing needful in such a composition, to which will be added a list of the names of the civil and principal military officers of the State, and many other useful matters.

Great allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Quantity of Connecticut State's Money, or Treasurer's Notes, for which the cash will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, innholder, in Pawlett, in the county and state aforesaid, on the first day of October instant; the said proprietors voted to raise a tax, of twenty one shillings on each proprietor's right, to defray the charges of laying out the first division in said town. In consequence of which vote, the proprietors of the said township of Orwell, are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of the said tax, unto the subscriber, living in Rupert, county of Bennington, State aforesaid, collector for the proprietors.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Rupert, October 11, 1783.

Taken away from the subscriber, the 14th of September, a red Sorrel Horse, about fourteen hands high, five years old, a large blaze in his face, a little dun spot under his left eye, a white spot on his back, most natural to pace. A brown horse, three years old, a blaze in his face, marked I.D.C, 14 hands high, trots all. A red sorrel horse, 13 hands high, a light spot in his face, marked M S. A bay mare, blaze in her face, 7 years old, a long tail, had a colt when she went away, marked A L. Whoever will take up said horses, and give the owners notice, shall have ten dollars reward, by us

ALEXANDER M'QUEEN,
JEREMIAH D'GRAF.

Mohawk-River, fourteen miles above Schenectady, on the north of the River.

WHEREAS Application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Moses Taylor, in said town, on the third Thursday of November next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, first to choose a moderator. 2d, A Clerk. 3d, A Treasurer. 4th, To establish by a vote the present boundary lines, and to support it against all encroachments. 5th, To see if the proprietor will ratify and confirm the survey and division of the said township of Winhall, made in 1774, by Solomon Stevens, by order of Samuel Stevens. 6th, To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm to Samuel Stevens, and Aaron Whitney, the lots that fell to each of their respective shares as they balloted for them at the House of Nathaniel Brown, as may appear by marks on the plan, and by Samuel Stevens's deed to Aaron Whitney. 7th, To see what the proprietors will do with regard to building mills in said township and make some speedy provision for that purpose. 8th, To see whether the proprietors will allow Samuel Stevens his accounts, or any other accounts, for monies expended, in surveying, in making roads, in encouraging the settlement, [illegible] by him paid, or for any other matter or thing whatsoever, by him or any other person to be exhibited at the said meeting.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice Peace.

Manchester, October 13, 1783.

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE,

OR

FREEMEN's DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY October 30, 1783. (No. 22.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Taken away from the subscriber, the 14th of September, a red Sorrel Horse, about fourteen hands high, five years old, a large blaze in his face, a little dun spot under his left eye, a white spot on his back, most natural to pace. A brown horse, three years old, a blaze in his face, marked I D C, 14 hands high, trots all; A red sorrel horse, 13 hands high, a light spot in his face, marked M S. A bay mare, blaze in her face, 7 years old, a long tail, had a colt when she went away, marked A L. Whoever will take up said horses, and give the owners notice, shall have ten dollars reward, by us

ALEXANDER M'QUEEN,
JEREMIAH D'GRAF.

Mohawk-River, fourteen miles above Schenectady, on the north of the River.

This is to notify the proprietors and owners of land in the town of Stamford, alias New-Stamford, that at the General Assembly held at Charlestown, 1781, a tax was laid on said town of two pence per acre, and at a legal town meeting, in the said town, it was likewise voted, that said tax should be paid, the said proprietors and land owners are therefore desired immediately to pay or cause to be paid, to George Wells, Collector of said town, the tax aforesaid, or their lands will be sold as the law directs. GEORGE WELLS, Collector.

New-Stamford, October 14, 1783.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Has for Sale, at his Grocery Store, in
ALBANY,

WEST India Rum,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cherry do.
Holland Gin,
Shrub,
Fresh Lime Juice, in bottles and gallon kegs,
Bohea tea,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,
Old Madeira Wine,
Lisbon do.
Tenerille do.
Excellent old Port do.
Raisins and currants,
Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Lock and Liverpool salt,
Window Glass in Boxes,
Drinking Glasses and Tumblers,
Chocolate by the box at the New York price.

The above articles he will warrant good of their sort, and will dispose of them on as low terms as can be purchased in the city, for cash, Morris's and Hillegas's notes, wheat, flour, indian corn, or clean flax seed.

N. B. He has just received in the brig Isabella from Boston, 140 barrels of N. E. rum, which will be sold at 3s. 9d. if applied for soon. Powder and Shot, Bar Lead, &c.

An Address to the thinking judicious Inhabitants of Connecticut.

THAT Congress adopted the half-pay resolve with reluctance, is not doubted; & this is a proof of the rectitude of their intentions. They knew the measure would be obnoxious to their constituents---But they knew, at the same time, that it was the only expedient to prevent irretrievable misfortunes.

But the officers are condemned for threatning to resign; it is said that their country expected when they entered the service, they would continue in it till the war was ended. But what right had we to expect it? It is a principle in all armies, that officers have the right with consent of their commander, to sell or resign their commissions when they please, unless in the midst of a campaign. This is the case in armies that are regularly paid, according to engagement. How then can American officers be blamed for resigning or rather threatning to resign, when they had served faithfully several years, and received not one fourth part of their stipulations? One half of the continental soldiers deserted---the other half repeatedly mutinied---the militia could hardly be kept in the field for three weeks---and when they had run home, they would fill the country with an uproar, if they were not immediately paid---yet in the whole course of the war, we have scarcely an instance of an officer's desertion. Whole lines of troops have left the field at once for want of pay: Connecticut line were once ripe for a revolt, and would to a man have left the field, had not the conspiracy been detected and suppressed by the vigilance of the officers. In almost any period of the war, it has been in the power of a single officer to lead whole battalions to the enemy or to their homes or even to commit violence and outrage upon the country, upon the legislatures and upon Congress. If the officers were bound to the service by stronger ties of private interest than the soldiers, the half pay establishment was a prudent & necessary measure; if they were not but acted from motives of public good, their patriotism deserves some uncommon reward. Yet their unshaken attachment and fidelity to the cause they espoused, let them spring from good or bad motives, were the means of supporting our independence and ought not to be forgotten. The present treatment they receive from their countrymen is ungrateful---it stamps infamy on human nature, it merits the indignation of Heaven.

The idea that Congress was partial in promising rewards to officers and soldiers, because the former have five year's pay and the latter but one, is totally false and groundless. The discrimination was made to prevent injustice. The officers were all upon an equal footing but the privates were not. Several lines or several classes of soldiers had such provision made for them by their own States at the time of enlistment, that without any gratuity from Congress they were upon the footing with the half pay officers. Resolves of Congress must be general---they could not grant gratuities to one line, and exclude another from the benefit; and had they granted five year's pay to the whole, a considerable part of the privates would have been entitled to nine or ten year's extra pay. They therefore granted but one year's pay to the whole; and where this did not place them upon a footing with the officers, they are recommended to the justice of their respective legislatures. So far therefore from doing injustice, Congress adopted the only measure they could to prevent it.

It is the wish and determination of people to avoid paying the commutation of half pay, but they seem to be divided as to the method of accomplishing their purpose. Some chuse to refer the matter to the assembly; some expect redress from the high prerogative of Conventions acting under the strictest ties of honour---others shelter themselves from this evil demon under the omnipotence of town meetings. In order to remove this cloud of doubt and uncertainty, I beg leave to state the following facts:

The five year's full pay to officers, & one year's pay to non-commissioned officers and privates, with the same pay to their widows and orphan children, all stand upon the same authority---and officers cannot be defrauded of their pay, without robing soldiers, widows and orphans of theirs.

In the next place, the commutation is so blended and incorporated with the national debt, that it cannot be seperated, not even by congress. Besides, if the resolve which grants these gratuities could be revoked, it would not prevent the payment of them, for a considerable part is already paid and circulating in public securities. And were the officers and soldiers disposed to relinquish their gratuities, they could not do it; for the certificates for their arrearages are not distinguishable; they know not themselves whether a certificate be given them for wages, for deficiencies of rations or cloathing, or for five year's extra pay; they are all alike and are now in circulation.

There is another important discovery which I beg leave to disclose to the people. They are very solicitous to know whether Congress had power to make grants in the nature of gratuities. I answer, that at the time half pay was granted, Congress had no power at all, not even to borrow money or emit paper credit. Prior to the ratification of the articles of confederation, Congress had no authority but to recommend; as to passing any resolutions that should be binding upon the thirteen States, they had little more authority than the convention of town meeting committers at Middletown. Yet they were obliged to emit money and borrow it---to raise troops pay and cloath them---to send & receive Minister, &c. but they had no authority for it, till the articles of confederatinn were ratified. The first resolve of Congress which granted half pay to officers for seven years, was passed in May 1778, the resolve which extended this half-pay to half pay for life, was passed in October 1780. In March 1781, almost three years after the first

resolve, and five months of the last, the articles of confederation were solemnly ratified; one article of which confirms all the preceeding contracts of Congress. It is as follows:

"Art. 12. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, & debts contracted by, or under authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States and the public faith is hereby solemnly pledged," These articles were published in every news-paper---read and consented to, not only for the legislatures of the several States, but in every town in Connecticut, and all this after the passing of the first half-pay-resolve. So far therefore from being a stretch of power in Congress, the grant of half pay is a solemn grant of the several legislatures and of every town in Connecticut; for the foregoing article ratifies and confirms every contract of Congress, previous to the first of March 1781, and pledges the United States, and the public faith for the payment of them. These are facts, they require no comment, they speak for themselves, they are conclusive against every objection and every hope of relief.

Much more might be said upon this subject, to evince the integrity of our rulers and the impolicy and inefficacy of the present popular tumults. But enough has been said; if people will not be convinced by the arguments that have been offered and the dictates of common sense, they would not listen to the testimony of one that should rise from the dead.

In the course of these desultory remarks, I am far from thinking, that no inaccuracies, have escaped my pen; but that the general tenor of them is not just and incontrovertible, I challenge the world to prove. I am sensible the opposition of my sentiments to the feelings of the community, will expose me to the contradictions of ignorance, the derision of meanness, the snarling of petulence and the attacks of malevolence. But when reason takes place of passion, when prudence and judgment triumphs over a misguided zeal, and ignorance is succeeded by a candid investigation of truth, I flatter myself that mankind will not doubt the rectitude of my intentions but will give me credit for espousing sentiments that are liable to fewer exceptions than their own.

But I dismiss the disagreeable subject, ---I wish to do good, but expect that the people are too much inflamed by passion to be calmed by cool reasoning. People are indeed burthened with taxes, but mistaking the source of their difficulties, they lose sight of the greatest evils we suffer and of the greatest good we might attain,--to avoid the point of a needle, they are running upon a two edged sword, they are throwing away a crown to wrangle with a feather.

For my own part, I have no interest in the dispute, but what is common to all my countrymen; being now as I always have been, totally disconnected with any office, civil, military or ecclesiastical: I have no passion to gratify, no friendship to bias, nor resentment to frighten me; I write merely to enlighten the public, As I am so unfortunate as to differ from people in general in political sentiments, I wish that some of the most violent opposers of half-pay and equivalent, would preserve these several addresses for a few years; and if the event of affairs does not justify my opinion, I will offer my name to public infamy with the same freedom as I now do my sentiments for public scrutiny. But whatever be the event of our present convulsions---Convulsions which I find are limitted to this State, and whatever be my fate in the political storm, I shall always feel conscious to myself, of acting from the purest motives of integrity and of having discharged my duty to my country and my God.

HONORIUS.

HALIFAX, (Nova-Scotia) Sept. 9.

By accounts from the West-Indies we learn, that the stores were removing from St. Lucia, previous to the final delivery of it to the French,---and that the French were making the same preparations for the delivery of our Islands.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated August 10, 1783.

"We hear from good authority that various deputations have lately arrived at Louisville they all express a hearty and ardent desire to be at peace; acknowledging their mistake for not observing a neutrality, and submissively beg our protection; some of them tell us, our troops are in possession of Detroit, and Commissioners from Congress had arrived at Sandusky. This is the real cause perhaps of their now so clearly seeing their error. Notwithstanding this flattering prospect of peace presents itself, we are not a little alarmed at the rash and wicked conduct of a party of N. Carolina people, settled on the Cumberland or Shawanese river, who, joined by a body of Chickasaws, attacked one of the Spanish settlements on the Missisippi; happily they were repulsed, and most of them fell a sacrifice to their villainous attempt. This unlucky affair, we find, was set on foot by some of the tories that had taken refuge in Cumberland settlement, after the conquest of West-Florida, particularly one Turnbull, and Phil. Aston (the famous money counterfeiter) but early intelligence of their infamous project was given by a Virginian, whom it does great honor to, to the Spanish Governor, by which means our friends were somewhat prepared to defend themselves; Would to God the Spaniards had them---perhaps they would gratify their thirst for gold, by keeping them diging for it all their lives,---the Governor demands all those who have escaped to be given up, or he will send a sufficient force to make reprisals."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.

Saturday last the Hon. Major-General Greene, arrived here by land from South-Carolina, and on Monday morning set out for Princeton. We are informed the General will return in a few days, and spend some time in this city.

Wednesday evning last the schooner Favourite, Capt. ----------, arrived here in distress. She was bound from Baltimore so Hispaniola, but was dismasted in a gale of wind on the 15th ult. in the latitude Bermuda. After the gale abated, she saw a large ship, supposed to be American built, with a white bottom, yellow sides, and figure head, with on her foremast standing; she also saw another ship with her yards & top-masts struck, but did not speak with either of them.

On the first instant, the Congress having taken into their consideration the offers of the different States of a place for their permanent residence, resolved to accept of those of New-Jersey; and we hear the spot fixed, is on the banks of the Delaware, about one mile below Trenton, at a place now called Lamberton.

OCTOBER, 14.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS, assembled.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the ninth of the articles of confederation, it is among other things declared, that "the United States in Congress assembled, have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the indians not members of any of the States; provided, that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated. And whereas, it is essential to the welfare and interest of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause of quarrel and complaint between them and the United States or any of them should be removed and prevented; therefore the United States in Congress assembled have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, & from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims, without the express authority and direction of the United States in Congress assembled:

And it is moreover declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift, or cession, not having the authoriiy aforesaid is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in consequence of any such purchase, gift, cession or settlement.

Done in Congress, at Princeton, this twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & eighty three and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Wednesday last we had a severe storm of wind and rain from the northeast. It blew with such violence that in the night nine sail of square rigged vessels, inward and outward bound, together with a number of river craft were drove ashore in our bay and river, and it is feared little else than their cargoes can be saved.

CHATHAM, October 15.

Wednesday last as as some of the British troops were embarking, a boat or boats foundered, by which catastrophe

upwards of seventy souls, we are informed, unhappily perished.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

By a Gentleman arrived in town last night, we are informed of the safe landing, in good health, on Thursday, at Philadelphia, Mynheer VAN BERKEL, Ambassador to the United States of America, from their High Mightinesses the United States of Holland.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 24.

On Monday last as three lads, sons to Mr. John Rogers, 2d of this town, were coming down Norwich River in a small canoe, the wind blowing very fresh at Northwest, in turning Winthrop's Point the canoe overset, by which accident two of them were unhappily drowned, the other was taken up by a boat from the shore.

Capt. Elisha Lathrop, in the sloop Lydia, belonging to Norwich, arrived here on Wednesday last from Philadelphia, he informs that there were six brigs two schooners & a sloop drove on Capo Henlopen, on the 8th inst. in a gale of wind, and it was supposed would be all lost; and that Capt. William Wattles, in the brig Bird, belonging to this port, lost all his masts, and his vessel otherwise damaged in the same gale, that he got into Reedy Island two days after with three feet of water in his hold. His cargo was not damaged.

NEW-HAVEN, October 16.

Wednesday night we had a severe N. E. storm, and the fullest tide that has been known for these forty years; which has done considerable damage along shore, by carrying off fences, lumber, &c.---In the storm a Virginia built boat, with a wooden grapnel, was drove ashore at Greenwich, went to pieces. She was seen the preceding evening to run on a rock and overset, and three of her men to be on her side; but no relief could be afforded them, and it is supposed they all perished, as one dead body came ashore with the wreck; which had on a claret coloured great coat, with white metal buttons, a red jacket, and a pair of woolen overalls.

HARTFORD, Oct. 28.

By authentic accounts from New-Haven, we learn, that his Excellency the Governor has resigned the supreme executive authority of the state; and that the Honorable Oliver Wolcott, Samuel Huntington, Richard Law and Oliver Ellsworth, Esqrs; have resigned their places in Congress, which resignations are all accepted by the General Assembly.

Nothing of consequence has transpired this session, except an address to Congress upon the civil list, in which the convulsions and embarrassments of the state, produced by commutation will be mentioned. The lower house urge a remonstrance to Congress upon commutation, which is opposed in the upper house: The Upper House urge an impost to alleviate the public burthens, which is opposed in the lower house.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 11.

In the storm, on Wednesday evening last, a sloop belonging to Taunton was drove ashore on Goat Island, and bilged. A sloop was also drove ashore at New-London. A schooner belonging to Newport, laden with lumber, came too off the Light-House, and after cutting away one of her masts rode out the gale.

BOSTON, October 13.

Last Thursday night, we experienced here the severest north-east storm, the has been felt for a great number of years: In it, a polacre ship, and a schooner, both lying off the end of Long-wharf, sunk, but providentially no lives were lost in either. The schooner, we learn, has since been weighed; but the ship, it is feared, will not be recovered.---She was loaded chiefly with wine.

October 23. Capt. Parsons from Newfoundland, informs, that the day before he sailed from thence, a vessel arrived there in 40 days from Ireland; the master of which reported, that in consequence of orders received there from England for disarming the inhabitants, the Volunteers of Ireland, to the amount of upwards of an hundred thousand, had assembled and were determined to repel any force that should attempt to use any coercive measures; the consequences expected were dreadful---And that they were in great confusion in England.

Since our last several houses and stores have been attempted, and some broke open and rob'd of sundries, but as the clan are now discovered, and five of them taken up and committed to goal, 'tis hoped they will meet their deserts.

BENNINGTON, October 30.

The eastern papers contain accounts of many distresses occasioned by the late storms which they say have been the most severe for the season, that has been known for many years. A new ship from Portsmouth, and a schooner from Halifax both bound to Boston, are ashore at Cape Cod, and another vessel from Halifax, bound to that port, it was said was cast away at Scituate, and all the hands, except one, perished, and that several other vessels experienced the like misfortune. Considerable damage was done to the shipping and wharves in Boston.

We the subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors of the estate of James Cochran, late of Susquehanna, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of Thaddeus Munson, innholder, in said Manchester, on Monday the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock P. M.

SILAS GOODRICH,
THADDEUS MUNSON. } Commiss'rs.

Manchester October 21, 1783.

Whereas Application is made to me by more than than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of a Gore of land in the township of Whitingham, in the county of Windham, granted to Amos Green and company, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Blodget, of said Whitingham, on the 24th day of Dec. next, ten o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, viz 1st. To choose a Moderator. 2d. A Clerk. 3d. To see if they will lay out said Gore, or any part thereof. 4th. To see if they will grant a tax to defrey necessary charges, and do any other proper business. David Westminster, October 22, 1783

JOHN FASSETT, jun. Assistant.

Those Vermont Ladies who find in themselves a natural propensity to FRUGALITY, & from long practising it have almost forgot it is a virtue, are requested, for the gratification of their good dispositions to hang up a little bag in their sitting rooms for the reception of small Rags, which will otherwise be swept into the fire. Cash will be given for the contents of those depositories by their most humble servants,

The Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

THE great advantages derived from the establishment of useful arts and manufactures in the State, are too obvious to need poining out,--- a very moderate sharte of penetration, will evince the necessity of lessening our imports & augmenting our exports as much as possible.

The most prevalent complaint at the present day, seems to be the great scarcity of money, which may be in a great measure attributed to the continual and encreasing demands among us for the manufactures of other States, these demands in general must be satisfied in hard cash, which, on account of this State's being destitute of articles of export, never returns.

Among these expences, It is computed that some hundreds of pounds are annually drained from among us, for the bare purpose of procuring paper and paying for printing work performed for the State, and the money paid by individuals for the same articles, school-books, &c. carries out of the State a sum at least equal to that paid by the government, which expences may be greatly lessened, with the additional advantage of having the money still circulating in the State, by carrying the annexed plan into execution.

Induced by these considerations, the Representatives of the State of Vermont, at their last session, granted a

LOTTERY,
For the purpose of erecting a
PAPER MILL,
In BENNINGTON.

The following SCHEME is offered to the Public, and it is hoped will give general satisfaction.

SCHEME

3000 Tickets at one Dollar each, is 3000 Dollars.
For building the Mill, Costs in selling the Tickets, drawing the Lottery, and other incidental charges, 727 Dollars.

Remains, 2273

1 Prize of	200 dollars is	200 dollars.
1	100	100
2	50	100
3	20	60
4	10	40
5	5	25
22	4	88
830	2	1660
868 Prizes,	2132 blanks.	2273

Not two and a half Blanks to a Prize.

The following gentlemen were duly appointed Managers to said Lottery, viz.

Mr. DAVID ROBINSON,
JOSEPH FAY, and } Esquires.
NOAH SMITH,
Hon. SAMUEL SAFFORD, and
MOSES ROBINSON, Esquires,

Bennington, October 29, 1783.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, in Cornwall, a sorrel Mare, with a white streak in her face, her mane short, shod all round, about 14 hands and a half high, most natural to a pace, on the left side of her under jaw, she has a small lump about as large as a walnut. Whoever will take up said mare, and give notice so that the subscriber may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and necessary charges paid,

JACOB LINSLY.

Woodbury, Connecticut, Oct. 29, 1783.

These are to acknowledge, publish and declare to all people, that some time last Spring, I being lost to a sense of my duty towards God and my fellow creatures, did, without just provocation, publish the following false and defamatory words. viz. That I saw Mr. Ezekiel Smith, and a young woman named Sibbel Johnson, both of Bennington, in Bennington county, in the State of Vermont, in the act of adultery, for which false report I am sorry, and do hereby ask the forgiveness of God and all people, and the said Ezekiel and the said Sibbel in an especial manner, and further also desire this declaration to be published in the Vermont Gazette.

BENAJAH CLEVELAND.

Bennington, October 22d. 1783.

POET,'s COLUMN.

The Young Man's Wish.

FREE from the bustle noise and strife
Of this short variegated life
Oh! let me spend my days
In rural converse with a friend,
To whom my mind I may unbend,
Nor censure heed nor praise.
Riches bring cares I ask not wealth,
Let me enjoy but peace and health,
I envy not the great:
Tis these alone can make me blest,
The riches take of east and west,
I claim not these or state.
Tho' not extravagant nor near,
But through the well spent chequer'd year,
I'd have enough to live;
To drink a bottle with a friend,
Assist him in distress, ne'er lend
But rather freely give.
I too could wish to sweeten life,
A gentle, kind good natur'd wife
Young sensible and fair,
One who could love but me alone,
Prefer my cottage to a Throne,
And sooth my every care.
Thus happy with my lovely friend,
My life I cheerfully wou'd spend,
With no vain thought o'rest,
If Heav'n has bliss for me in store,
O grant me this I ask no more,
And I am truly blest.

THOUGHTS on PEACE

MONARCHS, 'tis true, should calm the storms war,
Nor urge the rage of victory too far;
Fair terms of offer'd peace should not reject,
And forfeit Heaven's first blessing by neglect.
Yet tho' from peace declining states revive,
The dupes of hasty treaty never thrive:
To make it sure be its foundation fast,
A Peace in haste concluded cannot last.
Grateful at first perhaps the thing may please,
But proves, at length, a nation's worst disease;
Like unripe fruit, whose freshness tempts the eye,
But tasted, soon is thrown with loathing by.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

A Legal and constitutional method to avoid paying the commutation, seems to be the grand desideratum in the politics of the present day. As this discovery is equally difficult and important with that of the longitude, I have long wondered that rewards have not been offered by the public to the inventor, or at least the promise of a medal in honor of the invention. A mode has indeed been hit upon of avoiding the payment of that as well as every other debt both public and private, by knocking down every Sheriff and Collector; but some still doubt whether that be quite legal & constitutional, though it is probable the inventors of that plan may receive an adequate reward. But I am happy to find in the late unanimous sentiment of the town of Canaan, a hint which if properly pursued, must lead us to the grand discovery. Speaking of the officers they say, "Their countenances are much fairer and fatter than before the war—we wish their HEARTS were as much so—it would soon put an end to the dispute." The force of argument in the first part of this sentimental observation is amazing; for who does not know that fair and fat men have no right to hold people to their contracts; though I am acquainted with one or two dark complexioned and dry boned officers, who, I fear will have a claim for payment after all. But the latter clause of the sentence contains the grand discovery, and amounts to this, that if we can but contrive a way to make the officers hearts as much fairer and fatter, as their countenances, there is an end of commutation. I should be happy if the town of Canaan, as they have clearly the honor of starting the hint, would pursue it, and in their next sentiment, point out the necessary method. But should they unhappily decline it, I would refer it to Æsculapius, who would doubtless be pleased to get another medal by the discovery: And I would join with him in this Committee of Ways and Means for the corpulency of hearts, the medical draughtsmen of the Torrington resolves; who having in them, proposed to get all the broken constitutions of the officers repaired at public expence, must be the most likely to succeed in this subsequent attempt at fattening their hearts.

VOX POPULI.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Solomon Bingham, inn-holder in Tinmouth, on the third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right or share of land, in the township of Starksborough, as shall pay the sums perfixed to their respective names, unless said proprietors shall discharge said sums and lawful costs, before the day of sale above mentioned.

Proprietors Names,	l.	s.	Proprietors Names,	l.	s.
Truman Chittendon,	1	8	Ezra Stiles,	1	8
James Gamble,	1	8	Asa Farrand,	1	8
David Lee, jun.	1	8	William Manley,	1	8
Joseph Safford,	1	8	Zadock Averis,	1	8
Jabez Bingham,	1	8	David Lee,	1	8
Nathaniel Chipman,	1	8	Abraham Hathaway,	1	8
William Roberts,	1	8	Gove Meaker,	1	8
Samuel Slary,	1	8	Carlos P. Sheldon,	1	8
Benjamin Shelton,	1	8	Jesse Belnap,	1	4
Reuben Munger,	1	8	Reuben Harmon, jun.	1	8
Nathan Allen,	1	8	David Brady.	1	8
Wate Palmer,	1	8	Oliver Scott,	1	8
Phinehas Shelton,	1	8	Alphoid Hathaway,	1	8
Rev. Mr. Robbins,	1	8	Shadrick Hathaway,	1	8
Amos Hale,	1	8	John Strong,	1	8
Calvin Manley,	1	8	Thomas Chittendon,	1	8
Samuel Herrick,	1	8	Daniel Shelton,	1	8
Martin Chittendon,	1	8	James Fratts,	1	8
Ira Allen,	1	8	William Goodrich,	1	8
Christopher Roberts,	1	8			

The above named proprietors are hereby requested to discharge the several sums with which they stand charged to me the subscriber in this advertisement, as they would prevent the sale of their land.

JOSEPH HINSDILL, Collector.

Bennington, October 21, 1783.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Weybridge, in the State of Vermont, legally warned and held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 15th day of October, among other things,

Voted, To raise one dollar on each proprietor's right, to defray necessary charges.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned, to Thursday, the eighth day of January next, to meet at the dwelling house now occupied by Major William Goodrich, in Pownal, and that the clerk be directed to publish the same in the Bennington and Hartford papers.

Test. JOSEPH GILBERT, Proprietor's Clerk.

Bennington, October 23, 1783.

WHEREAS Application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Berkshire, in the State of Vermont to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said township, to meet at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq. in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, in said State, on the first Wednesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles.

1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. A proprietor's clerk. 3d. To see if said proprietors will raise money to defray the expences of surveying and laying out said township. 4th. To do any other business that shall be found necessary. Dated Manchester, October 10, 1783.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice of Peace.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 17th of July last, a red heifer, with a white star in her forehead, white on her flank, with some other white spots about her, two years old last spring, if she has any ear mark it is unknown, whoever has taken up said heifer, and will inform the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.

ROSWELL HOPKINS.

Bennington, October 15, 1783.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Fairhaven, held at the house of Col. Isaac Clark in Castleton, on the 8th day of May 1783.

Voted, That a tax of one penny per acre be paid on each proprietor's right allowing three hundred & eleven acres, to each proprietor's right, for services done, in laying out public highways and cutting them out and building bridges in said town, the proprietors are hereby requested to pay said rates immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

EBEAZER DUDLEY.

Fairhaven, October 4, 1783.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are now taking in by the Printers in Bennington for encouraging a publication now in their Press entitled,

A NARRATIVE

Of the RISE and PROGRESS of the DIFFICULTIES, which have issued in a SEPERATION between the MINISTER and PEOPLE of BENNINGTON, 1783.

WITH A

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

By DAVID AVERY, V. D. M.

Now in the PRESS, and speedily will be published,

An Astronomical DIARY or ALMANACK, calculated for the Meridian of Rutland, State of VERMONT, containing every thing needful in such a composition; to which will be added a list of the names of the civil and principal military officers of the State, and many other useful matters.

Great allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Quantity of Connecticut State's Money, or Treasurer's Notes, for which the cash will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, innholder, in Pawlett, in the county and state aforesaid, on the first day of October instant; the said proprietors voted to raise a tax, of twenty one shillings on each proprietor's right, to defray the charges of laying out the first division in said town. In consequence of which vote, the proprietors of the said township of Orwell are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of the said tax, unto the subscriber living in Rupert, county of Bennington, State aforesaid, collector for the proprietors.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Rupert, October 1, 1783.

WHEREAS Application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Moses Taylor, in said town, on the third Thursday of November next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, first to choose a moderator. 2d, A Clerk. 3d, A Treasurer. 4th. To establish by a vote the present boundary lines, and to support it against all encroachments. 5th. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the survey and division of the said township of Winhall, made in 1774, by Solomon Stevens, by order of Samuel Stevens. 6th, To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm to Samuel Stevens, and Aaron Whitney, the lots that fell to each of their respective shares as they balloted for them at the House of Nathaniel Brown, as may appear by marks on the plan, and by Samuel Stevens's deed to Aaron Whitney. 7th. To see what the proprietors will do with regard to building mills in said township and make some speedy provision for that purpose. 8th. To see whether the proprietors will allow Samuel Stevens his accounts, or any other accounts, for monies expended, in surveying, in making roads, in encouraging the settlement, for taxes by him paid, or for any other matter or thing whatsoever, by him or any other person to be exhibited at the said meeting.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice Peace.